PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—18

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade-Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII, NO. 48 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles,

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
5th March.	CALEDONIA	7,572
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,056
19th ,,	CHINA(c)	7,952
26th ,,	NARKUNDA §	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,687
9th ,,	CALEDONIA(c)	7,572
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,794

(b) NARKUNDA and MANTUA—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
28th February	NEURALIA	9,082
About of middle of April.	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 25th Feb.	MANTUA	Calls Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamer	
1921		
25th Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct
28th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting
24th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South African Ports 1 p m.
27th ,,	BANKURA	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	G W Long	4460	17th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th ,,	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca ,,	M.Tsuruhashi	5373	24th ,,	2nd ,,
Tenshima ,,	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd ,,
(b) Tomfura ,,	J. Wada	3821	17th ,,	21st ,,
Tenshin ,,	M. Kitamura	4021	26th ,,	2nd Apr.
Desagoa ,,	A. Kusakari	7148	8th ,,	3rd ,,

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	26th Feb
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	1st Mar	8th Mar
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	10th Mar

"Kasado Maru" will sail on the 27th February at noon. Third Class passengers are to be disinfected at 9 a.m. in the Disinfection Shed with their beddings.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Girdhardas Harivallavdas, Esq.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street,

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

E. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Swatow	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5% P. A.

Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director,*

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,50,000/

BRANCHES, London ,Celcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies back to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
Claims settled Immediately Numerous testimonials
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA

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(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent*
Bunder Road, Karachi,
G. N. B VAZ
Branch Secretary
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patna,
BOMBAY

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000.. = £ 6,666,64.6
RESERVE FUNDS ... .. ,, 42,513,284.. = ,, 3,542,776,
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.;
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305, Managers
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

F.270

Trade Mark

Special representative for India
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2193, CALCUTTA.

A BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDER STAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	„ 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	„ 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	„ 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	„ 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES..	Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC

BRANDY.

COMANDON

WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED

Apply Sole Agents:—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS

22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

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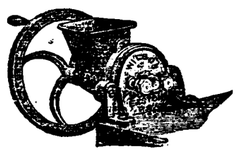

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor shoud be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

MALAD MALAVNI QUARRY STONE,

Of any siz, kopra khauki, khadi rubble, bricks, chunam, sand timber and other building materials can be had from.

S. N. KULKARNI & CO.
Turner Road, BANDRA.
7832

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125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

ZANGI Pen Rs, 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2. Red, Green or Purple, As. 3
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen, Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ens re steady, so ooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P. on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

Just Received Varities of

Huntley & Palmer's

and

Jacob's Biscuits

IN TINS AND PACKETS.

Cheaper than the Market

PERRY & CO.

Chemists, Druggists, & General Prhvision Merchants.

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle.
(In England) Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD.,
16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of 6½ Solidoxo "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

LAST NIGHT OF THE REMARKABLE DRAMA

"WOMAN AND THE LAW."

The story of a woman, who for the sake of extreme love for her little son, takes the life of her husband. She is tried in a Court of Law. Was she found guilty? Learn your answer by seeing this film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10p.m.

The Arrival of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught in Bombay

The Scenes at
VICTORIA TERMINUS
SANDHURST BRIDGE
and
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

The Latest CHAPLIN Comedy Hit

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE CURE"

Puts up the slickest bit of fun-making he has yet done
You will Laugh till You Burst.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Visit to Rawalpindi
Views depicting Gorgeous MILITARY DISPLAY

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD

To-Night

PIRATE GOLD
Episode Seven and Eight

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

HIS ROYAL SLYNESS
featuring
Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis
two reel comedy

COMING SHORTLY
LEW CODY
in
"The Butterfly Man"

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (p. m.) daily
Matinees, Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

LAST DAY
OF A GALA WEEK!
Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
TO-DAY AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
To-day—Friday!
A Splendid Indian Film
A Chapter from Hindu Mythology
"KRISHNA LILA"
TO-DAY—Just for One Day only!
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

THE EXCELSIOR

FINAL PERFORMANCE
To-day Friday 25th at 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman)
Present
"The Dollar Princess"
A Musical Play in 3 Acts.
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London.

The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 pm at the Theatre.

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
10th, 11th and 12th Episodes.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
present,
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Newest Sensible Serial
TRAILED by THREE
featuring
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
MISS FRANKIE MANN
Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
OUR NEXT SERIAL
SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
will present TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, 26th February
and during the Next Week
"DAMAGED GOODS."
A Superb Screen Version of the most sensational and startling stage Drama of the Age.

"Damaged Goods"

"The Times" says:—
"DAMAGED GOODS" is a powerful sermon, driving home the horror of the Evil. It uses the horror as a plea for openness, knowledge and forewarning.

"Damaged Goods"

London "Daily News" says:—
A universally enthusiastic reception is to be recorded of Brieux' "DAMAGED GOODS" on the part of a fashionable and crowded audience.

"Damaged Goods"

"Review of Reviews" says:—
The lesson of "DAMAGED GOODS" is as serious as sincere, and as truly moral as has ever been seen on the English Stage.

"Damaged Goods"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Adults only will be admitted.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI MOST FAMOUS NOVEL
"HOLY ORDERS"

The Great Fight
JOE BECKETT
Vs
FRANK MORAN

GARDEN PARTY IN HONOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing To-morrow Saturday 26th Feb.
Commencing To-morrow Saturday 26th Feb
EASTERN TOUR Ltd.
present
The Famous
ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY
THE
"WRAGGLE TAGGLES"
Direct from their recent successes throughout England
IN
MUSICAL COMEDY
AND
VARIETY

PROGRAMME
FIRST Episode 1 HALF
To-night—Lady Helena joins "Werggle Taggle" Gipsies and
VARIETY PROGRAMME
Second Half.
Booking now open at ROSE &Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

COMMENCING SAT. FEB. 26th at 9-30
only one reduced price MATINEE on Sat. 5th March at 5 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
has the honour to present
The celebrated Russian classical Danseuse and Pianiste
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
in her artistic creation
Assisted by
The world-renowned Violin Virtuoso
MARGOSHA
and the great Russian Pianiste
Mme. SADOWSKA

The well known male dancer
HARRY EDWARDS.
will appear with
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY TWO NIGHTS
Night Prices: Rs 5, 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee „ Rs 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.
(Matinee Booking opens on Saturday 26th)

LAST DAY
OF THE
DUKE'S MILLION DOLLAR GALA WEEK!
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
TO-DAY—FRIDAY!
"CLEOPATRA"
The Most Sumptuous Million Dollar Super Production by
WILLIAM FOX
Screening the incomparable
THEDA BARA
As the Siren of the Nile!
"CLEOPATRA"
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New address: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, front entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there.
R 2510

INDEPENDENT and highly lucrative career offered to a limited number of gentlemen who can immediately invest Rs. 2,000 or more in the shares of a private company with limited liability promising large profits. Preference given to those offering larger sums and to experts. To avoid disappointment, apply at once to Box No. 1852 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3602

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A 1st class ENGINEER with Mill experience. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials and lowest terms expected to Box No. 1851, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2553

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SHORT-HAND-TYPIST for an attorney's office. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 1844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8424

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK for a Life Insurance Office, who can type fast and accurate. A man with Life Insurance experience preferred. Good salary and future prospects. Apply to Box No. 1841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8417

WANTED AT ONCE.—A competent MANAGER for an Anglo-Gujerati Printing Press in Bombay. A man good at estimates and with practical thorough knowledge of composing, printing and binding departments of a job press preferred. Apply to Box No. 1848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2547

WANTED—A MATRICULATE, having a third grade drawing certificate, as a teacher. A Mahomedan knowing Urdu well will be preferred. Applications with testimonials and the salary stating therein should be sent within 15th of March, 1921. SECRETARY, New English School, Jamner, E. Khandesh.
C8431

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED part time EMPLOYMENT by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon during spare hours. Apply Box No. 1829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2512

WANTED.

WANTED PARTNER for high class handloom products. Advertiser is a graduate owning a weaving factory. Apply Box No. 1838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2535

WANTED—SPINNING MACHINERY, complete with 5,000 spindles. Apply with full particulars and price to MANISHANK) S. JOSHI, Virmahal, top floor Parel Bombay.
R5369

WANTED.—Complete cotton pressing PLANT of Nysmith Type. Apply with full specification and net price to Moreshwar Raoji Akot Berar. MORESHWAR RAOJI Secretary. The New Akot Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company Limited.
C 8377

WANTED—For a strong company, recently floated in Calcutta and designed to deal with country produce, and having Hindu and Mahommedan directors, capital two lakhs, shares ten rupees each, first call Rs. two. (1) An Underwriter; (2) a Canvasser to sell shares on pay and 5 per cent. commission. Apply with reference and particulars to A. HAMID, Principal, S. E. College, Bahawalpur (Punjab).
C8427

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invalueable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN.
C 8363

FOR SALE.—A brand new 30 H. P. CHANDLER CAR. Apply GOVINDJI MADHAVJI ANL CO., 6, Hummum Street Fort.
R2524

ZEISS and other German make Prism BINOCULARS from Rs. 100 and upwards FOR SALE at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street.
2513

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R 2420

FOR SALE—One new FORD CAR with detachable wire wheels and cushion covers used only three months as the gentleman leaves India shortly. Apply Box No. 1849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2550

FOR SALE—LAND, less than four annas a sq. yd. less than fifteen minutes from a rising station on the B. B. and C. I. within 2 hours fifteen minutes from Bombay. Apply sharp. Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8430

AN "All American" MOTOR LORRY CHASSIS, one ton capacity, pneumatic tyres front, solid tyres rear, lorry quite new, price Rs. 6,500 for quick sale:—STEWARTJACKS (Motors) LTD., 6 and 7, New Queen's Road.
C8433

FOR SALE—(a) Practically brand new, only used for a month guaranteed, 14½in. by 36in. coupled "K" class double cylinder engine by Marshall, to develop 80 to 88 B.H.P. at 80 lbs. pressure, running at 60 revolutions. Complete with Hartrell Auto Valve gear, steam traps, governors and other fittings. Flywheel grooved for 5—1¼in. dia. ropes. Price Rs. 21,000 F.O.R. ex. Jharia, E. I. Ry. (b) Practically new single cylinder engine 20in. by 46in. with 12ft. flywheel, governor and other fittings complete. Price Rs. 10,000 F.O.R. ex. Jharia, E. I. Ry. Enquiries to BASU SANTAN, 166, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
C8429

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921; for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C8322

TO LET at Khetwadi 11th Lane in a newly and built buildings, well lighted and well ventilated double and single rooms for Hindu families also Motor Garages. For rent please apply to MEHTAJI on the spot.
R2534

TO BE LET—Upto date FLAT at Warde Road, Suitable for Europeans an Parsees, also decent showroom for motors chemist milliners. Apply H. H. OOMER on the premises after 5 p.m.
R 2545

TO BE LET.—A well ventilated FLOOR of an airy building on Khetwadi Main Road. Fit for show-rooms, offices, hospital or residence (for high-class Hindoos only). Please apply personally to the PRINCIPAL Imperial High School.
2540
R2540

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

SIX CLERKS for service in Government Military Dairies in Mesopotamia. These Clerks will be trained in accounts work for one month in India. Pay in India Rs. 40 (forty) per mensem and in Mesopotamia Rs. 110 (one hundred and ten) with free rations. Terms of agreement two years and should sign the prescribed agreement form. Clerks wishing to apply should personally see the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER DAIRY FARMS Southern Circle, 12, Victoria Road, Ghorpuri, Poona.
C8418

NOTICE

WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND, approximately 300 by 200 feet with or without Godown; possession not later than April 1st. Apply to Box No. 1819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8350

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, each on Rs. 75 as ASSISTANT MASTERS and a PERSIAN TEACHER on Rs. 50 for the Municipal High School. The former to state second language, optional subjects and experience. One with Science preferred.

KESHAVLALL,
Chairman, Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 21st February, 1921.
C8415

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	Vencouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921.
C8318

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort.
7143

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST.

PREFERENCE SHARE No. 1269 of the Bombay United Mills Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Dharamdas Nagardas has been LOST or MISLAID. If no other information is received within a fortnight a duplicate of same will be issued.

LIQUIDATOR,
The Bombay United Mills.
Bombay, 25th February, 1921.
R2553

LOST.

ONE Share No. 4207 together with the transfer form signed by the purchaser Mr. R. N. Shroff of The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Mills, has been LOST.

Public are hereby informed not to deal in the said share.

MANCHERSHAW DHUNJISHAW
for
C. N. Vandrewalla & Co.
R2551

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three share certificates Nos. 200, 201, and 202 of the UNION MILLS, LIMITED, standing in the name of Aga Mahomedally Kajrani have been LOST. Any person who has found the same is requested to forward them to the undersigned.

AGA HAJI HOOSEINALLY KAJRANI,
105, Modi Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2549

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of undermentioned articles under contract during the year 1921-22 will be received by the undersigned at 4 p.m. on 7th March, 1921, or before. Specifications can be had from the Storekeeper on application:—

1. First class Steam Coal.
2. Mobile Oil and Grease.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 18th February, 1921.
C8432

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Malacca Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez on the 24th February, 1921, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at "N" Shed, Prince's Dock, on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 24th February, 1921.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.

and

Of the ANGLO-INDIA and COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT .....Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS, Esq. ...Provisional Liquidator.

WITH rerference to the meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company convened for the 9th of March, 1921, it appears that several shareholders have sent proxies in favour of the undersigned.

Several have sent them without filling in the name of any shareholder whom they wish to act on their behalf, as they state that they do not know any other shareholders.

Several proxies do not bear an anna stamp. For these reasons such proxies cannot be used at the said meeting.

In pursuance of the directions contained in an Order made by the Hon. the Chamber Judge, the following suggestions are notified for the guidance of the shareholders with reference to the filling in of the proxies:—

(1) Every proxy should be in favour of some shareholder whom the party signing the proxy desires to appoint to vote for him. The following gentlemen are some of shareholders of the said Company:—
Mr. Sorabji C. Petit.
Mr. Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia.
Mr. M. H. Haveliwalla.
Mr. B. F. Bharucha.
(2) All proxies must bear the ordinary postage stamp of One Anna or two ordinary postage stamps of half an anna each.
(3) The signature of the shareholder signing the proxy must be attested by some witness.
(4) All proxies must reach the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on Friday the 4th day of March 1921.

Shareholders who have already sent in proxies, which do not comply with the above conditions and who wish to rectify their mistakes should apply in time to the undersigned at his office and fresh forms of proxies will be issued. Or a letter may be written to the undersigned mentioning the name of the shareholder in whose favour the proxy is to be given and authority should be given to the undersigned to fill in the proxies signed in blank with the name of such shareholders.

For any further information apply at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1921.

N. H. MOOS.
Provisional Liquidator.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 8441

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced PATTERN-MAKER, able to read drawings, good knowledge of English essential. experience of wood working machinery desirable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply by letter or in person with testimonials to WORKS MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Locomotive Department, Parel.
8435

WANTED

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply sharp stating age, caste, nationality, experience and with copies of testimonials to:—

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Sirohi State, Sirohi,
(Rajputana).
C8426

NOTICE.

WANTED—CLERKS for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Rs. 60 per mensem with prospects. Only those who have passed the qualifying test prescribed by Government need apply. Those knowing Typewriting in addition will be preferred. Intending candidates should apply at once to the undersigned in their own handwriting, enclosing copies of testimonials if any.

C. E. LYNCH BLESSE,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th February, 1921.
C8439

NOTICE.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I hold no Share of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., I having sold the last batch before 15-10-1919.

Those holding such shares with blank transfers duly signed by me are hereby given notice that they are liable to pay such interest or liable to have the shares forfeited, or liable to such action as the Company may take.

UMAR SOBANI.
No. 375, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th February, 1921.
C8436

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES DHARWAR (MOTIDAG) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

20 bales Dharwar (Motidag). Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. on the open ground at Mastan Tank, near Bellases Road on account of the concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that had occurred in the godown of Messrs. Devidas & Co.:—

A large quantity of different kinds of waste such as coloured reeling waste, etc.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1921.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Cable Chain Armatures, Old Boats, Packing Cases, Wire Rope, empty Paint and Oil Casks, Old Canvas, Carpet and Coir Matting, Troop Gear, Iron Safes, Armatures, Complete Machine and Armature, Lathe Motor, Commutators, Teak and Scrap Cuttings, Wash Shoots, Hammock Hooks with Bolts, Troop Fittings, Scrap, Lead and Zinc Sheets, Charcoal Bags, Life Belt Boxes, Scrapwood, Horse Fittings, MacLeen's Patent Boats, Tanks, Cocoa, Jam, Oatmeal, Quaker Oats, Fresh Butter, Soups, Beef, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th February and TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovenamed goods:—

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th February, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Whaddia, Esquire and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esquire the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March 1921 at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises together with all and singular the mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances etc., appertaining thereto.

Further information regarding the detailed description of land, etc., and particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT MALAD.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mooljimal Dharamdas and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs K. Pritamdas and Co.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 7,501 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land situate in the village of Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, Zilla Thana and registered under Survey No. 6-9-12-19-27-16-5-42-3-20, Assessment Fs. 3-12-0 and bounded as follows, on the East by the land of Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Choksi, sold by him to Jethachand Damodher. Tricumdas, on the West by the land of Mr. M. P. Choksi, sold by him to Mooljee Gangaram, on the North by a private Road and on the South by a Nala (rivulet).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Bhaishanker Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m.(S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a.vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 grey horse quiet in harness

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 26th Feb. 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Office concerned the following:—

74 cases James Martins Royal George Scotch Whiksy.
75 cases Fromy Rogees Brandy of 1, 2 and 3 Stars.
25 cases Fromy Medical Reserve Dry Brandy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 1st March 1921 at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Rupchand Shivjiram:—

83 Full pressed bales of Jamner Cotton lying in Godown No. 18A, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT NAGPADA.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma Begum and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following property on the premises on the following day and time:—

On Sunday, the 27th February, 1921.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or land with tenements standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Main Road, on the First Nagpada Estate which containing 453 square yards thereabouts and bounded on the North by passage, on the East by Plot No. 30 B of the said estate, on the South by the said road and on the West by Plot No. 30 D of the said estate and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30 S of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8692 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3300 (1), Street No. (3).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNYALOW AT SANTA CRUZ, DANIA LINE AND PROPERTY AT DHUNJI DOONGRI STREET OTHERWISE CALLED MOTTA MOHOLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1767 of 1918 (Abdul Ali Shaik Matcheewalla v/s Jenaboo widow of Shaikh Adam Abdully Matcheewalla and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in a consent order dated the 6th December 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the folowing properties.

On Sunday the 27th February 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1:—The valuable one storied bungalow with out houses at Santa Cruz near the Railway Station containing 3169 square yards of land.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT No. 2:—Piece of perpetual Farzandari land with tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Dhunji Doongri Street containing 718 square yards Ward No. 671 to 674 and Street near No. (?) and 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BALES OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 1st March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni near Hanuman Temple by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Girdharidas Radhakison:—

25 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12½s. flower tie 3 3 chinamen ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

25 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 16½s. flower tie 3, Chinamen ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mill.

7 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 3/12s flower tie 3, Chinamen ticket of the Jacob Sassoon Mills (E. S. Mill packing).

5 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20s. flower tie, 7 Stars ticket of the Jacob Sassoon Mills (bleached).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the above mentioned mills.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL ROAD. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH PROXIMO, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia the following piece of land:—

All that piece of land situate at the junction of Parel Road and Cross Road No. 4 on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and sub-registration district of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

on the South and South West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by plot No. 23 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/98 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467.72 Street No..

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23th Feb, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 343 BALES STRIPED DRILL, 30 BALES ALL COLOURED DROP BOX CHECK, 50 BALES ALL COLOURED RED SUSI.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will by order of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., Selling Agents of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the estate of Gigraj Jagannath (deceased) sell by Public Auction at Champa Gali, opposite Dharamraj Lane the undermentioned ready goods as well as goods, under preparation of Hongkong Mill.

192 ready bales including:—
151 bales striped drill No. 54700 of 9 lbs.
30 bales all coloured drop box check No. 2815 of 4½ lbs.
5 bales all coloured red susi No. 2700 of 4½ lbs.
6 bales all coloured red susi No. 270 of 4 lbs.
294 bales under preparation (as per contract) including:—
192 bales striped drill No. 54700, lbs. 9.
20 bales all coloured red susi No. 2700, lbs. 4½.
19 bales all coloured red susi No. 270, lbs. 4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 7TH KAMATHIPURA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vajangji Khoobaji and Co., Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Shivram Ellappa and Gowribai daughter of Balya Irappa, sell by public auction pursuant to the power sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 14th December 1914 made between Shivram Ellappa mortgagor of the one part and mortgagees of the other part and the further charge dated 12th day of March 1917 made between Gowrabai daughter of Balya Irappa and the said mortgagees the under mentioned property on Friday the 25th February 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamathipura 7th Street out side the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or there abouts registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4089 New No. 10685, old Survey No. 3653 and New Survey No. 6281 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1608 and street No. 69 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Narsu Shivji Muljee on or towards the North by sweepers passage on or towards the South by Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to D. R. Gandhi Esq., at his office at Null Bazar or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bomba, 25th Feb., 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

167 BUNDLES OF MACHINE CUT STEEL CIRCLES.

By the order of Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Abdul Husin Aladin Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 28th instant at 3 p.m., at the Rooms 16, Appollo Street, the following:—

75 bundles 11" by 1/8".
42 bundles 11" by 1/16".
3 bundles 10" by 1/16".
27 bundles 11" by 3/32".
20 bundles 10" by 3/32".
167 one hundred and sixty-seven bundles.

The goods are opened for inspection at Shed No. 9, Victoria docks.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS. AUCTION SALE OF GOODWILL AND THE VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC., of the SHOP OF VILCASSIM BROS., AT TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvents stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases and furniture, etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23th Feb. 1921.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE

AUCTION SALE.

Delhi Buffaloes, Karachi cows and calves, Half bred English cows of best breed and records. A rare opportunity to Agriculturists, Dairy Farms and Businessmen. Sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th February, 1921, at 1 p.m. at Government Military Dairy Farm, Kirkee, (POONA).

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R2548

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

(By Government and G. I. P. Railway List)

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Remaining Unclaimed Parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day and to-morrow both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES FENTS OF PONGEE PRINTS, RED MUSLINS, VELVET, GREY DHOTIES, MULLS, MERCERISED GINGHAM, ZEPHYR, HANDKERCHIEFS AND MERCERISED LAWNS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Hargovindas P. Rawal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. D. Chothia and Co. of Delhi.

D D C DELHI.—2 Packages Pongee Prints, Red Muslins and Velvet Fents.

D D C DELHI.—2 Packages Grey Dhotees and Mulls Fents.

D D C DELHI—1 Package Mercerised Gingham, Zephyr and Prints Fents.

D D C DELHI.—1 Package Handkerchiefs.

H P R DELHI—1 Package Mercerised Lawns Fents,

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Ramdayal.

44 bales Oomera cotton out of 100 bales under delivery order No. 384 for delivery during September 1920 whereof 56 were taken delivery of

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Kuverji Pitamber at Colaba.

Also by order of Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Jamnadas.

10 bales Amraoti cotton.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40000 TEAK AND JANGLI RAFTERS AND HEAPS OF SECOND CLASS SCRAPS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Government Wooden Jatha at Sewree Cotton Depot by order of Messrs. M. M. Shah & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting parties.

About 40,000 Teak and Jangli Rafters and Heaps of Second Class Scraps in convenient lots.

The above goods on view.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AND 126 BALES BURNT F. P. COTTON (LYING AT COLABA) AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of wheat, bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of hirda, bags of coriel, bags of dall, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, empty tins, tins of oil, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, empty cylinders, bundles of C I pipes, bundles of forms, box of machinery, bundles of twist, bales of C P goods, boxes of luggage, wooden table, cases of tea, cases of locks, bundles of coir ropes, bags of sweeping grain cases of iron nails, bundles of empty wooden cases and bundles of iron scraps etc. etc.

Also 100 bales burnt F P cotton (lying at Colaba).

Invoice No. 2 of 22/11//1920 Ex Rajakashpur to Colaba.

Also 26 bales burnt cotton (lying at Colaba)

Invoice No. 70 of 4/12/1920 Ex. Burhanpur to Colaba for 104 bales w. cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES CONGO RED COLOUR.

On TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gurditsingh Gulabsingh & Co., at their shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gunny Essack of Chukla Street.

1 Case 100 lbs. Congo Red Colour 12B, German Make Tiger Brand of Bayer & Co.

2 Cases each 100 lbs. Congo Red Colour 12B German Make Tiger Brand of Bayer & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 126 BALES BURNT COTTON IN THE G. I. P. RY. YARD, AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MERTA Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address.

100 Bales burnt cotton.

(Invoice No. 2 of 22/11/1920 Ex Raja Kashpur to Colaba.)

26 Bales burnt cotton.

(out of 104 Bales under Invoice No. 70 of 4/12/1920 Ex Burhanpur to Colaba.)

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

London, Fed. 22nd.

Kentes 3%	613 16
Bar Silver Spot	6'/ 6
,, 2 months hence	7 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian and Amerian Silver Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	7 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	—
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	—
,, 7 day market loans	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 22nd Feb.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	11/80
Mar.	11 30
April	11/45
May	11/55
June	11/70
July	11/85
Aug.	12/10
Sep.	12/35
Oct.	12/60
Nov	12/60

SEEDS.

London, Feb, 22nd

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb. Mar. Sellers	£17 3,4
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£16
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 4'6 lbs. ex-Ship Feb Mar. Inactive.	£20
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb. Mar, Sellers. Quiet and easy.	£17
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb. Mar.	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed :— Feb. Mar. Sellers And 8 1/2 Mar. April. paid.	£18 3/4

London, 23rd February 1921,

Telegraphic Transfers — — —	1/3 5/8
Ban Silver Spot — — —	3/ 3/4 Dull
Pan Gold — — —	105/8 Quiet

New York, 23rd Feb,

To-day's Prices,

March	12 84
May	34 6
July	13 90

Liverpool, 23rd February 1921

March	8 01
May	8 31
July	8 53
October	8 68

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Feb 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Feb	—
Mar	8 30
Apl	—
May	8 51
Jun	8 59
July	8 73
Aug	..
Sep	..
Oct	..
Nov	..
Dec	..
Jan	..

WHEAT.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers.. ..	871-
Arguatic— — — — —	72/6
,, Red Karachi Alfoat Quote—	75/-

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	— —	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	— —	101
Natural	— —	38

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22nd.

M.G. Bengal, Good — — —	4.60
,, ,, Fully Good — — —	5.10
,, ,, Fine — — —	5.35
,, No. 1 Comra. Good — — —	6.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good — — —	6.60
,, ,, ,, Fine — — —	6 85
,, Broach, Good — — —	7 40
,, ,, Fully Good — — —	7 65
,, ,, Fine — — —	7 90
,, Belada, Good — — —	4 48
,, ,, Fully Good — — —	4 97
,, ,, Fine — — —	5 13

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb, 22nd.

To-day's price.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Sellers — — —	42/6
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Sellers — — —	44
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar. Sellers — — —	44/3

Very slow demand, weakness in rupee.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22nd 1921.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool .. — —	3000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp — —	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indians — —	—
,, ,, Imports — — —	—
Mid. American Spot — — —	8 72
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels.. .. .. —	15 50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 22nd.

Months	To-day's rates.
Oct.	8.68
Dec.	8 13
Jan.	8.21
Feb.	8 39
March	8.41
April	8.57
May	8.62
June	8 65
July	8.63
Aug.	8.71
Sept	8.74
Oct.	8.77

Tone Quiet,

Manchester Market-occational sales-yarns :— Easier.

METALS.

London, 22nd Feb,

	Rs. a. p.
Spot	75 0 0
Dec.	147 8 0
Dec.	172 0 0
Dec.	11 0 0
Dec.	21 8 0

Corrugated sheets £ 35 nominal.

EXCHANGE

On London at Paris... ..	53 63
Presious Prices	53 92

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4½ 1920/90	70
Victory Bonds 4%	70½
War Loan 5½ 1922/47	85
Scrols 2½%	46½
Rupee Paper 5%	35
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans ..	56½
Government Securities 3 %	48½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec-Jan ..	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid Sellers	1 1/2

Tone :—Demand very slow.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly report dated the 27th January, 1921, write :—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,505,445, an increase of £5,430 as compared with last week.

A fair amount of gold came into the market this week and was taken for the United States of America.

It is reported from New York that gold amounting to $8,863,000 in value has been received in that city from London.

The U. S. Federal Reserve Board states that during the early part of the year the Federal Reserve Banks lost gold, largely through export to South America and to the Orient, and on March 26th the total gold holdings were 1,935 millions, marking a reduction of 128 millions from January 2nd. Since that time, partly as the result of gold shipments from England in anticipation of the maturity of the Anglo-French bonds on October 15th there has been an increase in gold reserves, the total of 2,059.3 millions on December 30th being only 3.3 millions below the total shown on January 2nd. During the latter part of the year all the gold held with foreign agencies, except 3.3 millions held by the Bank of France for Federal Reserve Bank account, was returned to this country. Since the gold held abroad was counted as part of the Banks' reserves, its transfere from abroad has had no effect on the reserve ratio.

A copyright cablegram to the New York "Times" from Mexico City under date of December 28th said: "The Mexican Government is coining gold, while the coinage of silver has been reduced to a minimum. At the present time the Government has 251,000,000 peses in gold in circulation and 50,000,000 in silver. Although the ratio is five to one, the Government has practically stopped coining silver and the Mint is busy on gold coins, copper pieces and small change. Correspondents visited the Hint this morning with the Secretary of the Treasury, Senor de la Huerta, and saw the plant in full blast coining five, ten and twenty peso gold pieces. The Government is buying all the silver offered, but Senor de la Huerta stated that few offers had been made. The mining companies prefer to hold their silver, expecting a rise in value."

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Kitchin for the following information :—Chinese imports and exports of gold and silver for they year 1919 are remarkable, and those for 1920 when available will doubtless be of a similar character. We append details :—

(In millions of pounds.)

	GOLD		SILVER		GOLD AND SILVER (combined.)	
	Net Imports	Net Exports	Net Imports	Net Exports	Net Imports	Net Exports
1913 ..	0.2	5.4	..	5.2	..	
1914 ..	1.8	..	1.9	..	3.7	
1915 ..	2.3	..	2.4	..	4.7	
1916 2.0	..	..	4.8	..	2.8	
1917 1.9	..	..	4.5	..	2.6	
1918 ..	0.3	6.2	..	5.9	..	
1919 12 8	..	17.2	..	30.9	..	

It may be noted that in the case of India the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 showed record net imports of silver and gold respectively.

SILVER.

The key to the movements of the price during the week has been a keen demand for shipment to the Indian Bazaars. The depletion of the London stocks has rendered spot supplies valuable, and caused the price for prompt delivery to-day to be 1.3/8d. above that for 2 months delivery, the tone of the market as a whole is not robust.

The stocks in China—which, as will be seen below, are now very large, are beginning to prove burdensome, and heavy sales have been made here on China account. The Chinese New Year falls upon February 6th after which an easement in the value of money in Shanghai is anticipated. America has been selling with considerable freedom, to which the firmer tendency of sterling in America seems to have assisted. The purchases for India have been very considerable, and some relaxation of the demand, at any rate until a lower level is reached, is not unlikely.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees)	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 15
NOTES IN CIRCULATION	16,140	16,145	16,135
Silver coin and bullion in India ..	6,109	6,114	6,104
Silver coin and bullion out of India..	..	..	..
Gold coin and bullion in India ..	2,389	2,389	2,389
Gold coin and bullion out of India..	..	..	..
Securities (British Government)	6,807	6,807	6,807
Securities (Indian Government)	835	835	835

No rupees were coined during the week ending 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 42,075,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dollars and 1,140 bars of silver, as compared with about 39,570,000 ounces in sycee, 28,500,000 dollars, and 2,550 bars of silver on the 15th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/9¾d. the tael.

Quotations	Bar Silver	per oz,	Std,
January 21	40 d cash	39,7/8d,	2 mos
,, 22	39 3/4d. ,,	39 1/2d.	,, ,,
,, 24	40 d ,,	39,5/8 d	,, ,,
,, 25	39·3/4 d ,,	39,1/4 d	,, ,,
,, 26	40 d ,,	39,1/8 d	,, ,,
,, 27	39,5/8 d ,,	38,1/4 d	,, ,,
Average ..	39 8·4 d ,,	39,229 d	,, ,,

Bar Gold per oz fine .. — 109 s 0 d

,, ,, — .. ..

,, ,, — .. 108 s 6 d

,, ,, — .. 10 s 4 d

,, ,, — .. 1 7 s 9 d

,, ,, — .. 106 s 3 d

Average — — 107 s 9.2 d

The silver qutations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1d. and 2¼d. below those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 24.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 306½ and gradually declined to Rs. 303. After touching Rs. 304 it again declined to Rs. 302 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 303. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 302½ and finally closed at Rs. 302½.

Our market for ready cotton opened to-day with a quiet feeling. As the stocks are increasing and the off take very limited we cannot look forward for any material improvement in cotton prices in the near future.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb, 24th,

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	302 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	201
Fully Good Bengal	—	May	208
Fine Oomra's	—	March	238
,,	—	May	252

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 24th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	200
,, ,,	—	May	207
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	303
Fine M. G, Oomras	—	March	239
,, ,,	—	May	253

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 24th

Description,	Super-fine	F G	Good,	Delivery,	
M,G, Bengal —	232	217	202	—	—
M,G, Sind Punjab —	232	217	202	—	,,
M,G, Oomra No, 4 —	—	230	215	—	,,
M,G, Central P No, 1 —	290	280	265	—	,,
M,G, Central P No, 2 —	—	255	240	—	,,
M,G, Khandesh No, 8 —	—	217	205	—	,,
Broach —	290	280	270	—	,,

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations,

Feb. 24th 1921.

	per mds.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	83 0 0
Do.	1¼	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	80 0 0
Do.	1¾	80 0 0
Do.	2	80 0 0

COPPER RATE MAY 1920.

	Per Mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1/	82	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do, .. JJ ..	¾	84	0	0
Do, ...	2/	82	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs				
Panch teka Joint	..	26	0	0
Copper English Barrs	..	52	0	0
Brass-Barrs	..	34	0	0
Lead	..	62	0	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 24th Feb. 1921,

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1-8
Bank Demand .. —	1-3 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s.. ..	1-4
Fcs, Demand	320
American Dollars	410 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	190
Shanghai	214
Japan	195 1/2
Singapore	180 1/2

Market :—Wick,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd February 1921,

	Rs.	
Cotton	14242	Bales
Wheat	10,118	Cwts,
Linseed	1364	,,
Rapeseed	Nil.	,,
Gingellyseed	213	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	1866	,,
Castorseed	1121	,,
Rice	370	,,
Myrabollams	128662	,,
Cottonseed	5,018	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	18940	,,
Juwar	305	,,
Masur	1742	,,
Barley	3415	,,
Bajra	559	,,
Coal	1,883	Tons

The Duke's speech at the inauguration of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday was delivered with great warmth of feeling and was received with loud and prolonged applause from the audience. (A. P.)

Lord Chelmsford performed the opening ceremony of the Institution of Engineers (India), Calcutta on Wednesday.

A Faridpur message reports a dacoity in that district, in which a band numbering about 100, consisting both Hindus and Mahomedans, participated. It appears they raided a house in the Raipur village making use of guns and succeeded in carryoff cash, jewellery and other valuables worth Rs. 20,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Paris City, Tomlyn, New York.
S S Malacca Maru, Isuruhashi, New York.
S S Sultania, Henry, Busreh.
S S Cooyanna, Hatchard, Busreh.
S S Varela, Cummack, Busreh.
S S Bankura, Brabham, Busreh.
S S Franktor, Wilson, Calcutta.
S S Chybassa, Gulliver, Hamburg.
S S Naldera, Lewellin, Sydney.
S S Glenfinal, Nicol, Glasgow.
S S Umta, Atkin, Rangoon.
S S Repidol, King, Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S City of Calcutta, Rigby, Antwerp.
S S Homayun, Hannah, Calcutta.
S S Bahadur, Nixon, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer War Cuta for Colombo.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Lepanto for Calcutta.

S S Ahmedi :—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1351 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S S Paris City :—The steamer Paris City, 3958 tons, Captain A E Tomlyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Sultania :—The P G S N Co's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain E M Henry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 73 passengers.

S S Franktor :—The steamer Franktor, 2297 tons, Captain D W M Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Chybassa :—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa, 3991 tons, Captain B Gulliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, etc, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Naldera :—The P and O S N Co's steamer Naldera, 8793 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and 365 passengers.

S S Malacca Maru :—The N Y K steamer Malacca Maru, 3209 tons, Captain H Tsuruhashi, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Glenfinals :—The steamer Glenfinals, 2014 tons, Captain T Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Umta :—The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain C E Atkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Cooyanna :—The B I S N Co's steamer Cooyanna, 2495 tons, Captain H Batchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Varela :—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain F R Cummack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Rapidol :—The steamer Rapidol, 1064 tons, Captain J M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Bankura :—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1985 tons, Captain H A Brabham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 255 passengers.

S S City of Calcutta :—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4898 tons, Captain H V Rigby, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homayun :—The T M Co's steamer Homayun, 2771 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Bahadur :—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain J P Nixon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 24.

S S Castalia for Liverpool :—800 cwts khismiss, V Mohram and Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles :—4000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining.

S S Castalia for Glasgow :—35 tons cotton, seed, J Gonsalves.

S S Nuralia for London :—2000 cwts groundnut, Louis Drefus and Co; 780 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 38 cwts gum kuthera, M Amersey; 636 cwts linseed oil cake, Kulkarni Lele and Co; 5 bales goat skin, A Abdulla and Co; 14 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co.

S S Nuralia for Antwerp :—50 bales cotton V Bros; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Hati Maru for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Vechtdijk for Ghent :—835 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Vechtdijk for Hamburg :—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 157 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Vechtdijk for Rotterdam :—350 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 1007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas.

S S Vechtdijk for Antwerp :—101 cwts mustard seed, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2163 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 200 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas.

S S Cracovia for Trieste :—55 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 62 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Cracovia for Venice :—300 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 40 bales silk, B G Gorio and Co; 700 bales silk, Killachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 255 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Dongla for London :—315 cwts chutney, F Nowrojee.

S S Kawachi Maru for Moji :—25 cases condiments, S P Manokjee Poonajee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Yokkaichi :—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Kobe :—2200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Osaka :—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Moji :—500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Bacefeld for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, H Suraimal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bacefeld for Osaka :—750 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Bacefeld for Shanghai :—300 bales cotton, M Amersey; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa C Trading Co.

S S Bacefeld for Yokohama :—10 cwts ivory, F K N Mianea.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 24.

S S Clan Macindoe from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co :—59 bales 12 8cases cotto ngoods, 118 bales cotton yarn, 1120 cases whisky, 150 cases 124 casks dry colour, 46020 pieces fire clay bricks, 295 kegs paint, 60 drums oil, 200 bags alnaond, 8 crates worked marbles, 200 bags mineral white, 169 bubbles lubricating oil, 12 cases colours, 22 cases essence, 19 drums 73 kegs dry colour, 30 crates 60 tars paper, 32 cases 235 kegs dyes, 18 casks tallows, 18 bubbles soap, 12 casks chloride zinc.

S S City of Benares from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co :—438 cases 41 boxes varnish, 4 bubbles, 10 cases glassware, 15 cases shoes, 8 cases kodak films, 10 cases needles, 10 bubbles 1 keg dyes, 7 cases soap, 11 cases campcots, 300 cases condensed milk, 69 boxes clocks, 66 cases fans, 7746 cases lanterns.

A Burma mass meeting, to be held on Sunday, will discuss the merits of Diarchy and Home Rule and the Press campaign for complete immediate Home Rule.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA Feb. 23.

Light local showers occurred in Upper Assam. No rain has fallen elsewhere. The temperature remains high in North-west India.

Forecast :—Dry weather generally.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th February, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Delhi. Day temperature is unusually high the excess above the normal amounting on an average to 12 degrees; night temperature is also above the average at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is higher than usual, night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in lower Sind where they are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Day temperature is unusually high in upper Sind and Rajputana the excess above the normal amounting on an average to 12 degrees, night temperature is above the average at Bikaner but slightly below it at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj and Dwarka. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is higher than usual except at Raipur and Chanda where they are nearly normal; night temperature is nearly normal at Saugor, Amraoti and Raipur and is below the average elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karwar but are clear elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Poona. Poona reports a minimum temperature of 51 degrees which is 7 degrees below the normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly clouded in Baluchistan and lower Sind and at some stations in the south of the Peninsula but fine dry clear weather prevails over the greater part of the reporting area. Day temperature is higher than usual over the northern half of the reporting area the excess above the normal amounting on the average to 12 degrees over the Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd February, 1921.

Light local showers have occurred in Upper Assam. No rain has fallen elsewhere. Temperature remains high in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH FEB 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours 8 hrs.	Total fall Nov 1st to date	Departure fr. November 1st.
Baroda	72 8	60.4	83	—	4.64	— 4 24
Do. (8 hr)			95			
Jask	78.3	57 0	—	—	0.06	— 3.00
Do. (—)						
Muskat	86 9	55.0	47	—	0.08	—1.63
Do. (18 hr)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	49.8	59	—	2.55	— 3 39
Rawalpindi	80 0	48 8	72	—	0 01	— 2 43
Lahore	81 8	48.2	80	—	0.31	— 1.25
Bikaner	75 6	49 8	63	—	0.34	— 0 05
Amballa	75 8	46 0	62	—	0.33	— 1.03
Delhi	75 4	51 0	62	—	1.33	— 1.03
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	80 4	50.1	28	—	1.59	+ 0.76
Manipuri	87 0	51 6	61	—	1.58	— 0 09
Fharsi	91 4	54 0	54	—	0.36	— 1 09
Cawnpore	87 7	54.9	73	—	2.51	+ 0 75
Allahabad	88 5	53 6	63	—	2.04	+ 0 15
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Ajmer	89 5	51 8	44	—	0	— 0 81
Nimbahera	78 1	47 8	75	—	0 28	— 0 46
Ajmer	78 1	47 0	41	—	0.22	— 0 16
Jaipur	91 4	54 8	22	—	0.41	— 0 13
Kotah	92 6	58 0	34	—	0 06	— 0 27
Mount Abu	84 2	58.9	15	—	0	— 0 94
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	94 7	61 7	94	—	0	— 0 35
Dwarka	89 8	66 4	74	—	0	— 0 49
Veraval	87 6	61.1	80	—	0	— 0 39
Rajkot	94 4	59 7	28	—	0	— 0 40
Bhavnagar, Pass—	93 8	57.5	46	—	0	— 0 37
surat	87 7	64 0	76	—	0.07	— 0.32
Ahmedabad	92 6	52 0	41	—	0	— 0 28
Deesa	89 4	52 1	48	—	0	— 0 43
Neemuch	91 1	49 0	33	—	0.04	— 0 15
Indore	91 7	52 6	5	—	0.47	— 0 10
CENTRAL

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bank of India, Ld., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Fort, 3 p.m.
Urgent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, the Union rooms, 7-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, B P. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Finals of the G. I. P. Tennis Tournament. Prizes to be given by Mr. J. E. Dallas, Mg. Director, G. I. P. Ry.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

H. E. the Duke of Connaught returns from Poona. (Private arrival.)
The s.s. "Narkunda," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 12th Extra Meeting. (The Royal Connaught Cup.) 2-45 p.m.
"Wraggle Taggle" Concert Party opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
The s.s. "Mantua" with mails of the 10th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Press Day.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SHROFF:—Mr. Pherozeshah D. Shroff (of Messrs. Shroff Brothers), father of Mr. Barzor P. Shroff of the Army and Navy Stores Ld., died last night. Funeral at Motilal Building, opposite Colaba Railway Station, at 4 p.m., (B.T.) to-day.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Competitors are informed that the draw for the Mixed Doubles Handicaps has been made and is posted in the Club House.

DIVINE SERVICE

R. B. Ramanbhai Mahipatran, M.L.C., will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir Girgaun, on Sunday at 5 30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The mail steamer China which left London on the 11th instant and has on board mail of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

A NEW ANGLO-GUJARATI WEEKLY.

The "Model Masik" which was a monthly magazine for the last 4 years will be publish ed every Sunday evening under the new title—"The Model," and Mr. H. Pardonji will be the Editor of the paper.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Wednesday was 195 as against 148 on the corresponding day last year and 156 in 1919. 2 attacks and 2 deaths of plague and 7 attacks and 5 deaths of small pox were registered.

RETURNED TO HINDUISM.

Mrs. Umiya Kripashankar Joshee (age 27) a Christion convert for about thirteen years, renounced Christianity and has been living as a Hindu for sometime past. On the 16th February she was initiated back into Hinduism by Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Parbhadevi post office will be removed on the 1st March 1921 from its present building to the new Building belonging to Mr. Mooljı Haridass on the old Parabhadevi Road.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. K. H. Powdwal will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Is Social Transitional way progressive" on Sunday at 5 p.m. (S T.- in the Society's Lecture Hall at Shankershett Wada Pallow Road, when Prof. S. G. Devruk hakar, D.C.A., will preside.

MATUNGA MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

This Society has been started to render every possible medical help to the residents of Matunga, who always suffer owing to the lack of necessary articles required for treatment of diseases, viz., Malaria, Influenza, etc. which generally prevail there during the year. The necessary articles for use can be had from Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensay, at his banglow near the Railway Station at any time day or night. The Society will be obliged if residents will help in the funds; mall or big amount will be received with thanks.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad, and are withering in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Karnatak; elsewhere they are in fair to good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating.

THE DUKE IN BOMBAY.

TWO DEPUTATIONS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught yesterday received a deputation on behalf of the Association of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community of India, at the Government House It was headed by Col. Gidney. The following is the Duke's reply:—

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply His Royal Highness said:—

"You have, in the past, contributed much to the efficient administration of this country. You have now an even greater opportunity. The basis of the constitution has been broadened. Although I hope that the politics of India will not run on sectional lines, still, the fact remains, that Communities distinguished by merit and intelligence, are bound to have much influence, in shaping the policy of the country. I confidently rely on you, to work whole-heartedly, in collaboration with the other communities of India, to make a success of the new form of Government. I shall have much pleasure in conveying your loyal message to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

THE POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

The Poona Gayan Samaj, of which the Duke has been a member since 1888, then presented its address. The deputation of the Samaj was headed by Sardar G. N. Mujumdar.

H. R. H. the Duke, replying to the address, said:—

It has given me great pleasure to renew my acquaintance with your Society, and to learn of the great advances you have made since last I visited you. To instil a love of music in the young, to make them acquainted with what is best in the music of the country, to rescue from oblivion the works of past masters of the art, these are tasks worthy of your best endeavours. The faculty of appreciating good music is one which requires cultivation, but when once it has been acquired, it is an abiding possession. As truly as poetry, music builds for us a secret pleasure house, into which the mind may withdraw itself from the cares of life. I am happy to learn that, under the influence of your Society, educational institutions are putting into the hands of more and more of the children of this Presidency, the key to that pleasure house. I thank you again for your entertainment and for all your kindly wishes.

THE LOVEGROVE TRAGEDY

OVERPOWERED BY GAS.

Further particulars available in connection with the tragedy that occurred on Wednesday, at the Love Grove Pumping Station show that seeing one of the workmen falling, two others looked at him and were suddenly overpowered by the mal-gas and they also fell into the mud. On seeing this Mr. Page and other workmen went to their rescue and whilst they were attempting to rescue the fallen men two more fell in and Mr. Page also became giddy and fell. An alarm was raised whereupon Mr. Macdonald, assistant to Mr. Page, and Hussein Khan Juvakhan ran up to the spot and went down. They managed to tie a rope round Mr. Page when they also both began to feel giddy. Mr. Macdonald managed to rush up the ladder and saved himself. Hussuinkhan unfortunateiy fell in and met his death with five other comrades of his.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner and a jury yesterday opened an inquiry touching the deaths of the six labourers who were overpowered by gas at the Love Grove Pumping Station at Worli. The deceased whose bodies were identified by their respective relatives were Tukaram Nahni aged 25; Hussein Khan Juva Khan aged 45; Amahadu Sahadu. aged 30; Dharma Panda, aged 16; Abba Gurji, aged 25; and Gopal Rama aged 30.

After Dr. Nunan the Police Surgeon stated that he had examined the bodies and found that there were signs of asphyxia on the body of Mahadu Sahadu. the internal organs were deeply congested and blood was very fluid. From the mouth down through the larynx wind pipe and in the smaller air passages there was much block mud and water. The cause of the death being asphyxia by inhalation of irrespirable gases and subsequently of mud and water.

Further enquiry was postponed.

WELLINGTON JUTE MILL MEN "DOWN TOOLS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTA, Feb. 24.

The employees of the Wellington Jute Mill, Rishra, numbering four thousand struck work owing to the dismissal of threo employees on the ground that they assaulted a European assistant of the mill.

"THE WRAGGLE TAGGLES."

The Wraggle Taggle Gipsies are on the move and, under the direction of Eastern Tours, Ltd., are to erect their fascinating encampment at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow. To the English mind there is something alluring and attractive about the carefree and irresponsible life of a gipsy and the idea conceived by Miss Barbara Allison and Mr. Gordon Wyld of making the encampment of members of one of these nomadic tribes the stage setting for their clever variety company was indeed a happy one.

The Company is reported to have made a triumphant tour of the English Provinces and should prove as popular in India. The Company consists of eight artistes, of whom perhaps the best known is Mr. W. Gordon Wyld, formerly of the Waller Hastings Company, the Pierrots, the Meteors and the Keynotes. He is a comedian with a ready wit and a personality. Miss Barbara Allison is an impersonator and entertainer well known to Queen's Hall audiences.

B. B. & C. I. MEN RESUME WORK.

PETROL AND FOUR STRIKES CONTINUE

One of the three strikes in Bombay came to an end in yesterday by the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop men's resuming work as advised by Mr. Baptista, who exhorted them first to return to work and assured that he would then try to get their grievances redressed.

Strikes of the Petrol-workers of Sewri and the men of the Wallace Flour Mill of Tardeo are still continuing.

SEWREE OIL WORKERS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE.

The Trade Union Congress Publicy Bureau writes to say:—

On Wednesday at about 5 p.m. the Police surrounded the Oil Workers who had assembled at their usual meeting place at Sewree. It is alleged that a brutal assault was made upon the workers by the Policemen armed with big *dandas*. It is stated by the eye-witnesses that no provocation of any sort was offered by the workers, although some time previously there was some sort of altercation between a few Pathans and some Port Trust men. It is alleged that the assault was so brutal that the men flew in all directions terror stricken and were afraid to return to their hawls at nightfall. Mr. Baptista arrived on the scene yesterday morning in order to make enquiries at first hand.

This matter is so serious and has incensed the workers of Bombay to such an extent that a strict and impartial enquiry should be held immediately into the conduct of the Police. In fact such incidents are becoming so common that any use of the Police on future occasions in the manner of the alleged assault on the workmen at Sewree should not go unchallenged both by the organised workers of India as well as the public opinion of the Country.

N. W. RAILWAY PRESS LOCK-OUT.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY MEN.

A wire has been received by the Secretary Trade Union Congress from the General Secretary N. W. Railway to the effect that the men are holding out successfully, but that the authorities are trying to get men from Bombay. The Press Workers of Bombay are exhorted earnestly not to lend any help, which will defeat their own brothers who are striving for better conditions in the Punjab.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

WARNING TO RAILWAY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The General Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Association of India and Burma has sent a letter to the Secreary, Railway Board, Delhi, drawing his attention to the resolution passed yesterday and stating this Association is no longer in a position to exercise restraining influence over the actions of its members in view of the consternation caused by the refusal of a simple request to Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to examine into the long-standing grievances which remain unredressed. The letter adds that apart from other representations those submitted in November last and repeated a month later remained without as much as the courtesy of acknowledgement from Government until after a cable was sent to the Secretary of State complaining of Government's inaction.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY WORKERS.

DEFINITE REPLY TO DEMANDS DESIRED BY 28TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

A great meeting of the members of the Calcutta Telegraph and Railway Workers' Association was held last night, Mr. H. M. Mowen of the Telegraph Association presiding. The Telegraph Association passed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the results of the deputation are unsatisfactory and that the meeting is regretfully compelled to represent that if the claims for the revision of pay, as set out in the memorandum, are not favourably considered by a specially appointed committee, the Association will assume no responsibility for any disorganisation of the telegraph service that might result if a satisfactory reply is not vouchsafed by the 28th instant at five in the afternoon."

The Railwaymen adopted the following resolution:—"This meeting of representative railwaymen of all Railways serving Calcutta, are convinced that no good can result from any other arrangement than the appointment of a commission of inquiry immediately to adjust the pressing claims of Railway workers. This meeting resolves that under no circumstances must a definite reply be delayed beyond the 28th failing which the Association will repudiate all responsibilities for consequences."

The steamer "Ganges" bringing 974 returned Indian emigrants left Fiji on February 12th and is expected to arrive at Calcutta about March 8th. (A.P.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

FULL FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

DEMOCRATISATION OF UNIVERSITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Council of State reassembling after lunch, Mr. B. Bhurgri moved that steps be taken to introduce legislation in order to place the Universities of India on more democratic lines. He said the time had come to remodel the University so as to ensure that the Senate, the supreme governing body of the University be a popular elected body representative of all interests. The best course would be to crystallise the Sadler Commission's report and bring all Universities to suit to the principles contained in it. This could be done either by central legislation or by delegating powers to the local legislatures to effect the necessary changes. Vice-Chancellors should be elected and the constitution of the Executive Council should follow the example of the Lucknow University. In some of the Universities the Executive Council members were vice-Chancellors and he had heard that at least in one instance nomination of fellows had been done without consulting the Minister. This required to be remedied and the position of the Minister be defined in this respect.

Dr. Ganganath Jha opposed the resolution as education was a transferred subject. The existing Universities like Aligarh and Benares were highly democratic.

Mr. W. G. Kale supported the motion, on the ground that the existing constitution of the Universities was too much officialised and the majority of the Senates were nominated. The central legislature could draft general lines of the principle on which provincial Governments should act.

Mr. Maung Po Bye pressed for a democratic University for Burma where the previous University Act had met with universal opposition. Strikes among students were multiplying and unless the University Act for Burma was revised quickly the situation would not ease, said Mr. Bye.

Mr. Lalubhoy S. Mehta asked the mover not to press his resolution.

Sir Harnam Singh opposed the motion, as the speed of reforms in the University was already sufficient.

Nawab Abdul Majid said the matter concerned provinces and no hard and fast rules should be drafted by central legislature.

Lala Sukhbir Singh supported the resolution while Sardar Jitendra Singh opposed it.

MR. SHAFI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Shafi, Education Member said Government was asked firstly to take steps to place the Universities on a more democratic basis and secondly to secure legislation by the Central Government. The administration of the provincial Universities was vested in the Senate, Syndicate, Faculty of Arts and Boards of Studies. Out of these the Senate contained predominantly a nominated majority, but the rest three bodies had a majority of elected element. However, Government was doing its very best to give wider effect to the Saddler Report. The Acts of Dacca, Aligarh and Lucknow Universities were mainly based on the principles enunciated in the Calcutta University Commission's report and in these Acts adequate provisions had been made for teachers' representation on the Senate. So it would appear that Government had done its best to remove the unsatisfactory state of affairs. but under the Government of India Act it would be highly inadvisable now to interfere in the matter which was within the jurisdiction of Ministers in charge of Education. Provincial Governments could revise the Universities Act within their own with the sanction of the Governor General.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

FULL FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta moved that His Majesty's Government should be addressed through the Secretary of State with a prayer that the Government of India be granted full Fiscal Autonomy under the direction of the Indian Legislature. He prefaced his observations with references to several books and reports to show that India, which was an industrial country had been converted to an agricultural country and remarked that England had not done her duty to help the Indian industries as she ought to have done. On the other hand, Britain had been encouraging her own trade, especially those of Lancashire, Birmingham etc. His demand was not a new one, it was as old as the Indian National Congress. Proceeding, he quoted Sir Valentine Chirol's "Indian Unrest," in which the author had laid stress upon the feeling of mind among the Indians as regards Fiscal Autonomy. India must have same rights as were enjoyed by Australia and Canada. The Governments of both these countries secured the grant of Fiscal Autonomy, by addressing His Majesty's Government in the manner he now indicated. The speaker's object was that India should self-contained and not be dependant on foreign countries like Japan.

Lala Ram Saran Das, supporting the resolution, pointed out that the present discontent was due to economic causes, which could only be rooted out by Fiscal Autonomy.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, said this Council must confine its labour to making reforms a success and after this period of apprenticeship the demand for Fiscal Autonomy would fructify.

Mr. Ramabadhra Naidu supported the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde said that this resolution, as worded and as argued, was not happy. Yet, he supported the general proposition that Fiscal Autonomy was an absolute necessity and he thought if the Council adopted the motion, the Secretary of State would not hesitate to act according to their wishes.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Sirdar Jogendra Singh and Mr. Annamalai Chettiar also supported the resolution.

"MUST WAIT FOR A REASONABLE TIME."

Dr. Sapru said the matter under discussion was important, and had both constitutional and economic aspects. The resolution was vaguely worded and there was no clear indication of what the mover meant by grant of Fiscal Autonomy under direction of the Indian Legislature. Fiscal policy was, in fact, determined by legislation and not by the Executive. If the resolution was carried. it would firstly defeat the veto power of the Governor-General in Council on all Acts and, secondly, it would remove the power of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State and lastly it would do away with the veto power vested in the prerogative of the Crown. In fact, this resolution cut the very root of the Act to which the Government of India owed its existence. The control of the Secretary of State and Governor-General was real and not shadowy and India must wait for a reasonable amount of time to do away with this control vested in them by the Statute. He suggested that the mover would do well to word his resolution so as to make the motion as urging the Secretary of State to press His Majesty's Government to grant full Fiscal Autonomy to India with due regard to the provisions of the Government of India Act.

THE TWO RIGHTS.

Mr. Sastri, said that what was called Fiscal Autonomy had been granted to the people of India partially if not fully, substantially if not in the legal form. The Joint Select Committee's Report made the that point absolutely clear. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas's only desire was that this Fiscal Autonomy, which purported to have been granted, should be really effectuated so that it might grow by continual practice into what was known as a real convention. Concurrence on these matters was fairly common. Even the severest critic in the Government of India would not question the fact that on almost all occasions whenever economic interests of India came into collision with those of England or a section of the English people, the Government of India stood against the people of India, but now it was hoped that in the course of time, the Governor-General would not exercise the veto wherever the Government of India and Legislature concerned in Fiscal matters. It was also desired that the Secretary of State, on his part, should not exercise his power of veto not as a matter of law but as a matter of practice. Initial consent and interim veto for Fiscal Legislation enjoyed by the Secretary of State must be surrendered by him. It might be argued in Government, he said, that if even one Secretary of State might agree to doing like that his successor might not. But, Indians were perfectly willing to take chance of an eratic Secreary of State coming into power if the Secretary of State would in successive years never exercise the power and also stated that as part policy of His Majesty's Government that power would be held in abeyance and would not be called into exercice except in the most extraordinary cases, such as are mentioned in the limitations. Then Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas would have achieved what he desired. (Applause).

SIR G. BARNES' AMENDMENT.

Sir George Barnes, on behalf of Government, said they were propared to accept the resolution if he will insert the words "subject to provisions of the Government of India Act 1919" in lieu of the words "under the direction of the Indian Legislature".

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas regretted he could not accept the amendment which he opposed, because, in his opinion, it was tantamount to asking him to withdraw his resolution, which he would not do. If Government would urge the Secretary of State to waive the two rights mentioned by Mr. Sastri namely, the rights of granting sanction previous to introduction of any Legislative measure in Fiscal matters and the interim veto he would accept the amendment.

Mr. Kale said that when responsibility in the Central Government was not conceded, it meant that there was no full fiscal autonomy granted to India. So far as the amendment was concerned, it was acceptable inasmuch as it laid down Fiscal Autonomy under the existing Act which they could not overrule.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that the resolution was incompatible with the Government of India Act, which had just come into force. The resolution was a demand for a change in the Act. It was, therefore, wise to bind time. conventions would grow and they would get what they wanted.

Mr. Sastri said that for his part he was willing to accept the amendment of Sir George Barnes and pointed out by quoting from the Moderate Deputation's Memorandum that what had been urged by the deputation in England had been fully granted to them.

Mr. Khaparde also spoke and on Sir M. B. Dadabhoy demanding closure the amendment was put to vote and carried and the resolution as amended was then also carried.

The Council then adjoudned till the 28th instant.

FRENCH TRADE STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 24.

Paris.—The custom authorities state that French imports for January amounted to 1982 milion francs as compared with 2485 million francs in January of last year and the exports amounted to 1882 million francs as compared with 1,009 million francs for the corresponding period last year. The exports of manufactures have increased by 537 million francs.

"KHILAFAT BATTLE WELL-NIGH."

DELEGATES AGREE ON MOSLEM DEMANDS.

MESSAGE FROM DR. ANSARI.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee of India has sent us the following:—

All Khilafat Workers will be pleased to learn the contents of the following cable which has been received from Dr. Ansari from board the ship s.s. Malwa. He cables as follows:—

"Complete unanimity regarding our demands. Detailed discussions occur daily between Chotani, the Aga Khan, Hassan Imam, and Khwai Ghaffar. Now is the time to work hard and proceed with the collection of Funds through Khilafat Receipts. God willing, victory is now at hand and the battle well-nigh won."

MUSLIM DEPUTATION WAITS ON VICEROY.

TO URGE REVISION OF TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

H.E. the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford left at 4-30 p.m. to-day for Delhi driving in state from Government House to Howrah station, accompanied by the Governor.

Prior to departure Lord Chelmsford received a deputation representing the Mussulman elected element in the Bengal Legislative Council and Indian Legislative Assembly who urged modification of the Turkish peace terms in accordance with the rites of Indian Muslims.

The Viceroy, in reply, promised to communicate their wishes to the Secretary of State, and assured them of the fullest sympathy with the feelings of the Mahomedans and referred to the past efforts of the Government of India to secure satisfaction for Mahomedan feelings.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S APOLOGY

INSINUATION AGAINST MR. ASQUITH WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons Sir Hamar Greenwood apologised to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Masterman for his implication in the House yesterday that they were concerned with publication of the propaganda in France. He said that he had quoted from a letter to the Press purporting to be signed by Mr. Masterman, but he had since ascertained that neither Mr. Masterman nor the Liberal Publication Department had been involved.

LOOTING BY CONSTAUBLARY CADETS

DISMISSED MEN SENT BACK FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons Sir Hamar Greenwood admitted that a number of auxiliary cadets attached to the Irish Constabulary had been dismissed by their commandant Major Crozier for organised looting but had been sent back to Ireland on the advice of General Tudor, commanding the Iish Constabulary for trial. Major Crozier and a subordinate officer had resigned and their resignation had been accepted.

COMPENSATION TO CITY OF CORK

FOR BURNING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 24.

The Recorder of Cork has awarded to the Corporation a sum of £134250 sterling as compensation for the burning of the City Hall, Municipal Buildings and the Carnegie Free Library on December 11th.

CLAIM FOR £250 MILLION AS COMPENSATION

SUIT AGAINST STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 24.

New York.—A telegrams states that the Uncle Sam Oil Company of New Jersey is suing the Standard Oil Company for £250 million sterling as compensation for oil taken from 436000 acres of oil lands in Oklahoma, of which the plaintiff claims the lease and which the Standard Oil Company has been operating for the past six years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 25, 1921.

THE "NEW ERA."

The tone and tenour of the speeches delivered yesterday on the occasion of the ceremonial opening of the Bombay Legislative Council by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. the Governor, were altogether admirable; and the sensation of the Indian public upon reading the said speeches will be one of wonder rather than antagonism. The sincerity of His Royal Highness is above suspicion, though Indians feel that on his present visit he has been debarred from any contact with the heart of India; and the desire of Sir George Lloyd to see a lasting settlement of India's grievances in accordance with the people's wishes is no less sincere, as we judge from the comparative immunity of this Presidency from those repressive measures against Indian patriots which in other provinces have made a danger where no danger was. The wonder which the average Indian reader will feel and probably express after a perusal of the speeches is that, where such excellent intentions are expressed sincerely, and so much will to sympathise is evident, there should be no acceptance of the general Indian point of view. We are told that a priceless gift has been bestowed upon the Indian peoples—the thing they most desire: self-government—with confident hope that everybody will rejoice ere long, if not at once, and praise the giver. But that is the British, not the Indian point of view.

We think, perhaps, that Indians do not make enough allowance for the natural and inherent tendency in members of a ruling race, accustomed to regard their dominant position as *de jure*, to over-estimate the value of concessions to the subject people—that is to say, we think that Indians should make some allowance for the British point of view when judging of the worth of such concessions, which really do seem vast and epoch-making to a race accustomed to take all dominion to itself. If that allowance were once made, the sense of humour ever tolerant of human weakness would have room to play on many little details which now cause excessive bitterness. Some of the British do, so far as in them lies, try to make due allowance for the Indian point of view; and the Reform scheme is the result! H. E. the Governor of Bombay goes a step further—at any rate, in speculation—when he says: "Of late years, and as the result of our labours in pursuit of the chief ideal, there has arisen a spirit at whose appearance all of those who have worked here, in whatever capacity, may rejoice with a legitimate pride—a spirit of nationality—of restless eagerness for corporate progress, which while it contains a possibility of temporary dangers affords to the prophet and seer the first and sure hope of success." That is a reasonable tone to take, and we hope that other Englishmen in power in India will be guided by it. But still Sir George Lloyd talks of the Reforms as if they were of power to still the voice of India's grievance. The Duke of Connaught said, in the course of his speech: "I have been equally struck on the one hand by the courage of the responsible leaders of Indian opinion, and, on the other, by the steady confidence of British officials in the success of what has been styled this great experiment. It is in the hands of these two agencies that the future lies". If His Royal Highness's words meant what we should wish them to mean, they would indeed be full of hope. But we fear that the words "responsible leaders of Indian opinion" refer to men whom Indians are accustomed to regard as animated less by courage than docility. After a careful perusal of both the speeches, we have come to the conclusion that their only defect is the overlooking of the Indian point of view.

The Indian standpoint is not anti-British except in so far as the British standpoint is anti-Indian. The spurning of India's views upon the Turkish Treaty; the treatment of Indians in the "White" Dominions; the use of Indian troops abroad for purposes which India as a whole abominates; the violent repression of the Punjab, revealing as it did an anti-Indian feeling among Englishmen in India of which the Indian people fear fresh outbreaks. These are the grievances of India, which can never be fully redressed, till the Indian Government becomes Indian in sympathy, and acts upon behalf of India, not of England, as it has been doing hitherto, or of England and the "White Dominions," as it will do henceforth. Is the "large measure of self-government" granted by the reforms likely to effect this object in a century? Yet India's need is urgent. The little matters we have mentioned cannot wait till the "New Era" grows from dawn to perfect day. If the British were to pack up bag and baggage and leave India to-morrow—which is impossible—that would not hasten the redress of all these wrongs of which immediate redress is demanded not by what are called "extremists" only, but by every Indian worthy of the name as is shown by the resolution forwarded to the Duke by the Parsi Central Association, the text of which we published yesterday. There is only one quick way for all out of the deadlock, and that is for the British here in India first to realise and then espouse the Indian point of view as any other Government on earth would back the point of view of any other nation—that is to say, through thick and thin. There is a splendid chance just now of a beginning at the London Conference, by insisting on the just claims of the Muslims being fully satisfied. Regarding the British bureaucracy of India, not without good reason, as the public servants of England rather than of India, the Indian people as a whole are hostile to Reforms which promise them no better hope than to see, in place of the British bureaucracy, an Indian bureaucracy trained in the same traditions and having the same status. They do not want that. They want eventually to develop their own form of Government on lines more democratic than the present system: and they want *immediately* redress of their insufferable wrongs. Only the British can immediately redress those wrongs, and if the British here in India set to work in earnest to obtain redress, then the antithesis in the speech of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught would become a synthesis, and "the courage of the responsible leaders of Indian opinion" would support "the steady confidence of British officials in the success of" what might then be truly called "this great experiment."

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

When it is pointed out that the Presidency which budgetted for a deficit of Rs. 92.89 lakhs at the close of the current financial year is now actually faced with an enhanced deficit standing at Rs. 131 lakhs and that even at the end of the next financial year we shall not be able to reduce this huge deficit to a lower figure than one full crore of rupees, the critical position of our provincial finance will be readily understood. There is no knowing, moreover, what additional burden the various expanded departments under the "new dispensation" will entail on the finances before we reach the end of the coming year. It is apparent that the framers of the Budget have elected to put off the evil day, so to say, of meeting these fresh and growing demands of the administration, till such time as they are able to land their feet on *terra firma*. The Finance Member expresses the hope that the various provisions made in the estimates may eventually turn out to be larger than will be actually required. While joining in this hope, we cannot but express our fear that such optimism may not prove wholly justified. We trust that the officer who has been placed on special duty to investigate possible directions of retrenchment and increase of efficiency in the various departments of administration will be able to recommend really effective proposals for attaining the objects in view. What is required, however, is a strong Committee to undertake this task, since a single officer, though he may be a prodigy of "efficiency," will not be able to cope with such an important and complicated task unaided and his recommendations will never carry with them the weight which the findings of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials will do. Non-official Indian members of the Council would do well to press for such a committee in place of the official in question. The Government of Bombay would be giving a genuine proof of their willingness to accept the "cooperation" of the non-official public, by adopting the suggestion we have put forward. We hope the non-official members are fully alive to the necessity of themselves being fully consulted in the task of retrenchment. Some the Government's proposal would appear to be very much like shirking "non-official cooperation." It is to be hoped that Government will take the earliest opportunity of dispelling all such fears and that they will demonstrate their readiness to extend the hand of cooperation by appointing a committee, instead of a single official, to undertake the enquiry.

Coming to the Budget itself, it is apparent throughout that mighty efforts have been made behind the scenes to represent the situation as less grave than it actually is. The budgetted deficit in the current year, which some declare was originally placed at full two crores, has been brought down to 134 lakhs, by all-round retrenchments, as also by the transfer of some of the necessary increases to the next year's estimates. The confusion in the financial readjustments brought about by the introduction of the "Reforms," has helped materially to surround the Budget with an atmosphere of vagueness and elasticity, with the consequence that very few will be able to discover till the end of next year how exactly the Presidency stands. It was to be expected, of course, that the framers of the Budget would make as "bold" a show of progress taking place in the various departments, as they possibly could. Provision for an expenditure of 10.67 lakhs on famine relief has been made, while 52.93 lakhs are set apart for construction of irrigation works and the like. In this connection, however, Government are obliged to raise a loan of 70 lakhs, which will put an additional strain on the finances. The expenditure side of Education for the next year shows an allotment of 2 crores and 5 lakhs, which is an increase of 120 lakhs over the total of 1916-17. It is unfortunate that the relief to be extended to primary teachers in the presidency does not exceed the limits set forth in the Press note recently issued by Government. So, it is apparent that the Education Member has failed in his attempts to do justice to this large class of miserably paid State servants. Though mention is made in the Financial Statement of provision for "a substantial expansion of educational facilities," it will be found that little, if any, provision is made in the coming year to increase the number of educational institutions, including primary schools. The "facilities" to be provided will consist mainly of repairs to buildings or erection of new buildings for schools and additional equipment to existing ones, and not additional schools. Larger allotments are made, no doubt, under the heads of Medical and Public Health Services, Justice and so on, but the major portion of these allotments will be taken up by the enhancements in the salaries. There are some other features of the Budget which we propose to notice on a future occasion.

THE PRESS ACT.

The Legislative Assembly has given fresh proof of its proneness too readily to succumb to official pressure by agreeing to consider the possibility of modifying the Press Act instead of demanding the immediate repeal of this measure, which is a blot on the Indian Legislature. With all the professed sympathy of the spokesmen of the bureaucracy for the "new aspirations" of the Indian people, Sir William Vincent had the hardihood to tell the Assembly that "the Press Act was not now used to suppress any legitimate political work, but only to suppress political extremism or seditious agitation." When did the official members at all admit that the Act was at any time used to suppress "any legitimate political work?" Every one knows that the provisions as well as the wording of the different sections of this Act, which was aptly described by Mr. Horniman as the Star Chamber Act, are elastic enough to permit the bureaucracy to damn as "seditious" even the most legitimate or innocuous political agitation. Mr. Jamnadas did well to challenge the Home Member's statement that the Press Act had been fairly used. Sir William Vincent attempted to exculpate the bureaucracy by throwing the blame for its past misdeeds, in connection with the operation of the Act, on the shoulders of "over-zealous" officers. It is not the officers who are so much to blame as the draconian legislation itself and the extraordinary powers with which the Government of India have armed these officers. Is not Sir William aware that these officers, under the Press Act, are obliged to demand *as a rule* security from each and every press that applies for registration? Even angels if they had been armed with such arbitrary powers would not have behaved better. Sir William Vincent's attempt to whitewash the past history of the administration of this Act will delude no Indian journalist. His claim, also, that "the Act has been administered with a reasonable amount of forbearance" and with "beneficial effects as a whole" will be repudiated by the entire Indian Press. It is a pity that the Assembly should have so tamely acquiesced in the official suggestion to appoint a committee to discover what modifications are required in the existing law. The Assembly ought to have demanded the immediate repeal of at least the Act of 1910. The Assembly also failed to insist that the committee to be appointed should have a two-third non-official element. Such is the "independence" and "public spirit" inspiring the premier "democratic" assembly which has been set up in our midst in the "New Era!"

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Cadell's Regret.

From the official version of the Sirsi incident, which was furnished to the Legislative Council yesterday, it is evident that Mr. Cadell, the Commissioner, "acted"—that is to say, assaulted—first and reasoned afterwards. Mr. Cadell, we now learn, later expressed his regret, but whether to the Mamletdar or to the assaulted parties it is not definitely stated. In any case, Mr. Cadell did the only right thing in such circumstances. Mr. Cadell excuses himself on the ground that he failed to understand their object "owing to the noise and the fact they would only speak in Kanarese." But it will be remembered that one of the party, Mr. Akdas, the only one who knew English, when he attempted to speak, was equally roughly handled by Mr. Cadell, under the impression, no doubt, that he was a member of the fraternity, which is known to the bureaucrat, as the "professional agitators", and was instigating the illiterate cartman to make a complaint. Through such preconceived ideas as this, and moved by his own sense of official and racial prestige, Mr. Cadell, it is clear, forgot himself as well as his manners, first when he "cuffed" the driver at sight without waiting to discover what his grievance was; and, secondly, when he roughly handled Mr. Akdas, who was attempting to explain matters in English. We may dismiss, as quite unnecessary in the circumstances, Mr. Cadell's plea that Mr. Akdas was insolent. It might be that, to Mr. Cadell's already unbalanced mind, Mr. Akdas' attempt to reason with the great official appeared so wholly daring as to constitute *lese majesté* on the speaker's part, but from all unprejudiced reports we have been able to gather, Mr. Akdas' behaviour on the occasion appears to have been entirely "correct." Government state that in view of Mr. Cadell's expression of regret they do not mean to take any further steps in the case. We are sure the aggrieved parties, as well as the public of Sirsi and North Canara, have also no wish to retaliate further, so long as the guarantee is forthcoming that Mr. Cadell has repented of his bad manners and that he will not do it again.

Right of Private Defence.

We cannot, however, subscribe to the extraordinary and quite gratuitous sentiments expressed in the final sentence of the official reply, namely, that "even a public officer has the right to protect himself against the invasion of the privacy of his residence in the exercise of the right of private defence recognised by every Court." Supposing there was an outbreak of fire or rioting in the town, would Mr. Cadell have been justified in exercising "his right to protect himself against the invasion of the privacy of his residence" by straightway going for the man who came to give the information? There are lengths to which this theory of "private defence" can be carried, and in the case of Mr. Cadell, with his position and experience and, moreover, claiming to be the "ma-bap" of the people, such a defence will not hold water. Let the Government also remember that the party did not come up the verandah, but was in the compound. It was only Mr. Cadell's habitually impatient and haughty temperament that conjured up all sorts of offences on the part of the people who came to seek redress at his hands. Finally, we should say that we are glad to hear that the general question of impressment of labour is under the consideration of Government and we *do* hope that they are earnest about putting an early end to this barbarous system.

Forced Labour.

While the United Provinces Government wish to reassure the public that they are taking steps to put down *begar*, some of the officials of this Government are continuing to enforce it as if it were part and parcel of the administrative system. Here is a fresh instance of an "over zealous" official's antics subsequent to his sudden discovery that the people of the place where he was camping were in no mood to submit to this hateful system of semi-slavery. The official in question is the District Magistrate of Jhansi and the following conversation he had with some of the leaders of the village of Chirgaon, which had refused to submit to forced labour, will be found entertaining :—

M.—Your name?
Narayan Das—Narayan Das Chanda.
M.—You have a license to keep a gun?
N.D.—Yes sir, I have got a gun only recently.
M.—Deposit it with me to-morrow.
N. D.—Very well, but may I know what I have done to merit it?
M.—You are against the Government, you did not supply rasad to the troops. You want to make your own "fauj" (army) to fight the Government.
N. D.—Who can fight the Government?
M.—Do not behave insolently. The fight is of many kinds. I apprehend a disturbance of the peace from you.

Mr. Narayan Das was about to say something in reply, when he was stopped by the official, who shouted, "Do not behave insolently."

"Ma-bap Sarkar."

The Magistrate did not stop here, but proceeded to deliver the following highly edifying sermon to Mr. Narayan Das and his two companions :—

"Whenever you people will come to me with applications about a gun, the market, Railway and takavi loans, I will reject them all. You want to fight with the Government. I know all what you do behind the scenes. When you will come within the grip of law you will at once be arrested. If not to-day then to-morrow, if not to-morrow, then the day after, you will be caught. Then nothing will be heard, you will supplicate 'Sarkar is Man,' 'Sarkar is Bap', but nothing will do; you will get long terms of imprisonment."

The gentlemen were about to interrupt the irate official, when the latter again shouted, "Do not behave insolently" and it is alleged, said, "When the *kolis, kachkis* and *chamars* (lowest class people) whom you mislead will come to me with any petitions I will send them away to you three persons." The remarkable interview then terminated and Mr. Narayan Das had the satisfaction to learn the next day that his gun had been confiscated by this worthy member of the "Heaven-born service." This is how the new gospel of "cooperation" is permeating officialdom in the mofussil.

Advertising Hats?

The preference shown by the Bombay police on many occasions for people who wear hats over people who prefer to wear some characteristically Indian headdress, irrespective of the colour of their skin, has often been brought to our notice. Mr. R. N. Joshi, Habib Building, Soparibaug, Parel, tells us that on February 21 everybody was turned off the platform of Currey Road Station for an hour, himself included; but afterward two Indian Christian gentlemen wearing hats and two Indian Christian ladies wearing European dress were admitted by the kindness of the superintendent of police in charge of the manoeuvres. When Mr. Joshi asked to be admitted too, the superintendent asked him why he did not wear a hat instead of the round Indian cap which he was wearing. We wonder that the superintendent did not recommend a hatter too. If he had handed Mr. Joshi the card of a firm of hatters it would have lent at least an air of comprehensibility to his behaviour. In the case of a mere policeman Mr. Joshi would have had his answer, allusion to their headdress being, we believe, a sore point with Bombay constables.

BOMBAY'S FINANCE

POSITION IN 1920-21

DEFICIT FOR 1921-22, 1,02,20 THOUSANDS.

After two preliminary and formal meetings the Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday when some business was transacted. The President made a long speech welcoming the members and appealing them to extend him their full sympathy and co-operation and support in the onerous work he had undertaken. The President then gave a short sketch of the constitutional movement which had culminated in the present reformed council—which was the "first fruit or instalment" of responsible Government—and said Bombay had always given the lead to the rest of India in such matters. After the speech was over questions were read out and only one member took advantage of the right to put supplementary questions. The Hon Sir G. Curtis then introduced the Budget for 1921-22 and the Council then adjourned till noon to-day when discussion on the budget will be allowed.

The accoustic properties of the Town Hall do not permit of the proceedings being heard properly—except the President and a few members who sit close by the Press table, it is impossible to hear others. Even the members themselves are placed in the same position and the President had to repeat over and over again his request to the members to speak louder. The President sits at one end of the hall and the benches on which the members sit reach to the other end and the result is that one cannot hear the other, and the reporters cannot properly hear either.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandaverker presiding.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President at the outset said now that they formed a fully constituted Council under the Government of India, having settled the preliminaries for the formation of the Council, it was his duty, as it was his proud privilege to welcome and greet all, both individually and collectively. In so doing he craved leave of the hon. members to make an appeal before entering upon the arduous duty, to serve them as their President, which he had undertaken upon his shoulders. He was fully conscious of his shortcomings. He was also deeply conscious of the heavy responsibility which rested upon him to guide the deliberations and decisions of the Legislative Council of Bombay. He felt that without their sympathy or support or cooperation and, might he also beg to add their indulgence on occasions, it would not be possible for him to do justice to the onerous character of the office which he had accepted at the invitation of H. E. the Governor. He felt sure that that sympathy, support and cooperation would be granted to him He entered upon the duties of this office fully cognisant of the honourable traditions which had gone to make Bombay and this Presidency the birthplace of that civic spirit which had led to the spirit of responsible Government of which their council was the first fruit or instalment. The President then gave a history of the civic movement in Bombay and the progressive stages of the Legislative Council until it had reached its present stage. He concluded by saying that they were proud that their Council was inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke.

After the President had finished his speech the Secretary to the Council read out the questions, and except in one or two cases no supplementary questions were asked.

WELCOME TO THE DUKE.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia then asked for leave to move his resolution and when leave was granted, he moved:—

"That this Council extends a most cordial welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and expresses its deep sense of gratitude to His Royal Highness for having undertaken, without thought of self and with the sole desire to serve the State, the task of inaugurating the new constitution which marks a distinct step towards complete self-Government; and this Council requests His Royal Highness to convey to H. M. the King-Emperor on behalf of the Council a respectful message of its staunch loyalty to the Royal House of England and of its fervent hope that His Majesty will continue to maintain a lively interest in the welfare of his Indian subjects so that under the Crown and as an integral unit of the Empire India may reach the full stature of self-Government."

Mr. Dumasia said:

We do not pretend, the most devoted upholders of the British connection do not pretend, to constant loyalty to Downing Street and Whitehall. But of our absolute and genuine devotion to the Crown there can be, I think, no question whatsoever. It is a reciprocal affection. Of that no more striking proof could be found than is given by the Duke of Connaught on the present momentous occasion. He came to India as a royal envoy, willingly sacrificing every consideration in order to carry out His Majesty's wish. We recognise that with gratitude and respect. But we also feel assured that His Royal Highness was impelled to undertake this arduous task by a sense of devotion to duty, by an abiding love for India and above all for Bombay, whose destinies at the present moment are in the safe keeping of a wise, sagacious and far-sighted statesman—Sir George Lloyd.

The speech of His Royal Highness which came straight from the heart struck the right note when he traced the root causes of unrest and unhappiness and dilated upon the measures needed for amelioration. As His Royal Highness said, the future lies in our own hands. If we work the reforms in the right spirit remembering that policies are only the means and not an end to the promotion of the social, educational, industrial and economic welfare of the country, we shall bring Swaraj to our very doors.

We request His Royal Highness to convey our respectul message of loyalty, our assurance of undying devotion and service to His Majesty's Person and Throne and our fervent hope that His Majesty will continue to watch our interests so as rightly to guide our steps towards the goal of full responsible government. We confide our honour, our aspirations and hopes to His Majesty in the confident hope that they will not be betrayed. We look to him to redress our wrongs. We regard His Majesty as the pole-star of our unity. We pray that His Royal Highness will convey our message of abiding loyalty to the person and Throne of His Majesty with our humble submission that we look to him as saviour and guardian angel like his august grandmother whose injunction to her Viceroy "There shall be no hatred to the brown skin—none" is ever remembered with feelings of gratitude by the people of India. If India is governed in that noble spirit summed up in the Queen's simple but significant words, and on national lines and in accordance with popular will, as expressed by the Duke, we shall hear no more of Non-Cooperation, but of co-operation and goodwill and peace for which His Royal Highness the Duke made an eloquent appeal to the Council.

Messrs. Pradhan, Rane, Harilal Desai, Dr. C. Fernandes and Mr. Bole and a member on behalf of the "aristocracy of Deccan" further supported the resolution. On behalf of the Government Mr. G. S. Curtis gave the resolution his support, and it was adopted.

The Budget for the year 1921-22 was then presented by Mr. Curtis in a few preliminary remarks, which were inaudible.

The Council then adjourned to 12 noon to-day, when the Budget will be discussed.

THE BUDGET.

FINANCE MEMBER'S MEMORANDUM.

At yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis presented the Provincial Budget for 1921-22 This Budget is the first drawn up under the revised rules coming into operation under the Reform Scheme and consequently the figures in the estimated items of receipts and expenditure are, more or less, provisional.

The total revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,54,014 and the total expenditure at Rs. 1,64,234—the deficit thus being Rs. 10,220. This deficit of over a Crore, the finance Member accounts for by the prevailing famine conditions in the presidency—the inability to collect all the amount under land revenue and the increased expenditure on salaries and establishments.

The following are the principal items of expenditure. Education—accounts for Rs. 2 crores and 5 lakhs—showing an increase of over Rs. 120 lakhs over the provision made in 1916-17. The expenditure on Medical and Public Health services amounts to Rs. 83·93 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45·36 lakhs in 1919-20. The Public Works Department is estimated to expend Rs. 204·79 lakhs as compared with Rs. 152·50 lakhs in 1919-20. Besides these items of departmental budget, a contribution of Rs 56 lakhs is due from the Bombay Government to the Central Government to meet the Imperial deficit.

1. The presentation of the Provincial Budget for the year 1921-22 for the first Reform Council is a task of more than usual difficulty. In previous years, it has been usual to contrast the estimates adopted for the Budget of the coming year with the corresponding figures for the current year as well as those adopted for the revised estimates. The introduction of the Reforms, however, has effected a complete change in the financial relations between Central and Provincial Governments. Henceforth all heads of accounts which are included in the estimates for 1921-22 on the revenue side except Taxes on Income will be wholly Provincial instead of being as heretofore in several cases partly Provincial and partly Imperial. This makes it impossible to contrast the revenue estimates for 1921-22 with those adopted in the current year; moreover, on the expenditure side sweeping changes made in the system of accounts as well as in the method in which important charges are treated make comparison impossible. I shall therefore not attempt to compare the estimates for the two years but shall confine myself, before discussing the budget for 1921-22, to explaining shortly the financial results for the current year.

THE REVENUE.

On the revenue side there is a large increase under Income Tax, mainly due to the prosperity of the mill industry during the past year, which has brought the revised estimate for Provincial receipts under this important head up to 2,20 lakhs, and there is also a substantial rise of 11 lakhs due to the same cause under Stamps. These two items added to larger receipts under the minor heads of revenue promise to yield an excess of 70½ lakhs over the figure entered in the budget. But this addition to revenue is more than counterbalanced by a decrease amounting to over a crore of rupees under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Irrigation. This disastrous result is entirely due to the failure of the monsoon of 1920 from which cause this Presidency now finds itself caught in the grip of famine for the second time in three years. Taking the Land Revenue head alone, it will be noted that it was expected that at the beginning of the current years there would be an outstanding balance of 87 lakhs. Adding this to the current demand of over 465½ lakhs, the total is 552 lakhs of which it was hoped to collect 513 lakhs. However, as the figures in the Chief Secretary's memorandum under the head Land Revenue will show, the actual arrears outstanding on the 1st of April 1920 were 108 lakhs which added to the current demand of 469 lakhs make a total for collection of 577 lakhs. Unfortunately, however, owing to the failure of the rains a sum of 12 lakhs has been suspended or remitted and 44 lakhs are reported to be unauthorised in arrears, thereby reducing the estimate of revenue likely to be collected to a little less than 408 lakhs. This is no less than 105 lakhs short of what was expected, of which the Provincial share is about 52 lakhs. The failure of the rains is also the main cause of the reduced receipts under Excise, Forest and Irrigation. Had conditions been normal, it might have been hoped that the total revenue would have reached the figure of 1244½ lakhs. As it is, the amount expected is 1136½ lakhs.

THE EXPENDITURE.

3. On the expenditure side the revised budget again shows a large increase, due in part to items of special interest such as the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the constitution of the Reformed Government, but in a much greater degree to the revision of the pay and allowances of the clerical and other subordinate establishments. In view of the marked increase in the cost of living steps had been taken at various times since 1915-16 to improve conditions of service by the grant of temporary allowances. But during the current year it was felt that a permanent increase was unavoidable. The whole question was accordingly examined by a committee of unofficial members of the Legislative Council and definite proposals put forward. As a result of their recommendations substantial enhancements were accorded, though on a smaller scale than that desired by the Committee. Further details will be given later on when the budget for 1921-22 is discussed.

4. If the conditions of the year had been normal it is probable that, making allowances for excesses in estimates which are peculiarly likely to occur when large schemes of revision are undertaken as well as for charges of an abnormal nature, the revenue for the year would have fallen short of the expenditure by a sum of about Rs. 27 lakhs. As it is, the deficit is expected to reach the large figure of Rs. 134½ lakhs.

5. As regards the Budget for 1921-22 a combination of circumstances has rendered the preparation of this Memorandum a very difficult task. The radical alterations in the constitution of the Government, the comparatively late date at which the final form has been settled, the sweeping changes in accounts and the uncertainty as to the method in which certain items should be treated have rendered it impossible to compile final figures until a very late date, while further complications have arisen owing to the extensive schemes for the revision of pay and allowances now under consideration and even more from the failure of the rains and changes in estimates thereby occasioned. The following review, therefore, represents an attempt to make a rough survey of the situation and nothing more.

SETTLEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6. From the statement contained in Part II of the Memorandum it will be seen that under the Settlement between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, which has been approved by the Houses of Parliament, the number of principal heads of revenue allotted to the Provincial Government is 5, viz., Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forests and Registration. A sixth, Income Tax, is also added, but owing to the fact explained in the Chief Secretary's Memorandum under Contributions and Assignments revenue under this head will only accrue when the net receipts from this source exceed the amount which would have accrued to the Local Government in the year 1920-21. As receipts for the latter year are expected to be unusually high owing to the recent boom in trade and as a falling off is anticipated in the next few years, it is unlikely that the Provincial share of revenue under this head will be appreciable and this head may therefore for the present be left out of account. It is, of course, much to be regretted that revenue from this branch of administration, which in this Presidency has been raised to a high level of efficiency, should for some time to come be diverted to the Imperial Exchequer. As a partial set off to this transfer, which represents a loss of two crores a year, Provincial revenues are to receive the whole of the receipts from Stamps instead of half as hitherto. The yield of the half share is expected approximately to be 55 lakhs. As regards the other revenue heads, Registration has not hitherto been treated in this Presidency as a source of revenue, and until quite recently the yearly surplus of this Department hardly amounted to double figures. Excise, owing to efficient administration and the high rate of wages prevailing in urban areas which has enabled the working classes to purchase luxuries hitherto unobtainable, hass in the past six years yielded a large increase of revenue. But there are indications that the high rate of taxation imposed is checking consumption and in any case the decline in commercial activity coupled with the failure of the rainfall is likely to reduce receipts under this head. Forest revenue shows signs of expanding, but only at the cost of heavy expenditure on development. The only head left is Land Revenue which is now wholly Provincial. The uncertainty of receipts under this head has been already a matter of comment. It will be remembered that this Presidency passed through a severe famine in 1918-19 and there was consequently every reason to hope that conditions in 1920 would be at least normal and that the revenue would come up to a reasonable figure. Unfortunately, however, the Monsoon has failed for a second time in three years, with the result that the revenue estimate for the current year is about 105 lakhs below the budget, and we start a new year in 1921-22 with a balance of Rs. 1½ crores outstanding. On the assumption, however, that the rainfall next year is fairly good, we may assume that we shall be able to collect Rs. 513 lakhs during the financial year 1921-22. If this estimate is realised, the yield of the five principal heads of revenue will be 13 crores. As regards the other remaining 21 revenue heads it will be noted that there is only one of importance, viz., XVI, Interest on Development Loans (49,23). This will be dealt with separately hereafter. Leaving this out of account, it is clear that the total revenue to be expected from these 21 heads is roughly one crore, making the total Provincial revenue 14 crores.

INTEREST ON DEVELOPMENT LOAN, ETC.

7. Turning to the expenditure side the gross total is shown as 16¼ crores. From this, however, must be deducted three-fourths of a crore representing Interest on the Development Loan and Sinking Fund. The balance is roughly 15¼ crores. The excess, therefore, of expenditure over revenue is 1½ crores.

8. This figure is a large one and it is important in the interests of economy to ascertain in what manner the expenses of the administration have increased in the past few years. Unfortunately, as will have been gathered from my opening remarks, it is impossible owing to changes in the form of accounts to compare the estimates of the current year item by item with those of the preceding years. Taking the total on the expenditure side at 15¼ crores, it will be found that expenditure on Irrigation, Debt Services (other than the Development Department), Civil Works (deducting therefrom 46 lakhs for establishment charges) famine relief, pensions and the Imperial contributions amounts roughly to 4¼ crores. Deducting this from the total of 15¼ crores the balance is 11 crores and it is of interest to consider how much of this amount represents increased expenditure on salaries and establishments. The appended statements show the expenditure on salaries and establishments granted (1) to all-India Services, (2) Provincial Services, (3) Clerks and servants and non-gazetted subordinates, in the years 1915-16 and 1921-22 respectively. It would be seen that under the head all-India Services, the increase has been 41 per cent. under the head Provincial Services 66 per cent. and under the head Establishment 83 per cent. In the latter figure no account is taken of temporary and provisional allowances the amount of which is no less than 41 lakhs. Nor does the statement include the provision of nearly 46 lakhs which has been made in the past 3 years for the increase of the pay of primary teachers. Broadly speaking, however, the result of the revisions made during the past few years has been an increase in the pay of the India Services of rather more than 20 lakhs, in that of the Provincial Services of 30 lakhs, while no less than 2 crores have been allotted to the improvement of the pay of subordinate establishments of which 1 crore has been divided between Police and primary school masters. In view of the somewhat unsatisfactory position of Provincial finances, it would seem open to question whether the revisions have not been made in too liberal a fashion or whether some reduction in establishments should not be effected in view of the very much larger salaries paid. An officer is now on special duty for the purpose of improving office procedure with the object of increasing efficiency and reducing establishments. Instructions are being issued which aim at securing better work in return for the increased pay now given. It is much to be desired that all heads of offices should co-operate to reduce establishments in view of the heavy charges involved by modern scales of pay.

EDUCATION.

9. Coming to individual heads of accounts, it would be seen that the budget for expenditure under the head 31, *Education* and other heads on educational objects amounts to no less than 2 crores and 5 lakhs, being an increase of 120 lakhs over the provision made in 1916-17. As will be seen from the Chief Secretary's memorandum, in addition to large improvements in the pay of primary school masters provision is made for a substantial expansion of educational facilities.

10. Under the head Administration of Justice, provision has been made for several important improvements. These include the addition of a Judge to the High Court, the creation of two new District Judgeships, revision of the pay of Assistant and Subordinate Judges, a substantial addition to the cadre of Subordinate Judges for leave, deputation and reserve, revision of the pay of clerical establishments, and additional Resident Magistrates. The sums allotted for expenditure under the Medical and Public Health services amount to 83.93, the actual expenditure under these heads in 1919-20 having been 45.36 lakhs. Provision is also made for the completion of the programme of abolishing tolls on local board roads as well as on the two main roads leading into Bombay City. The budget provides for full compensation to the boards for the loss thereby sustained.

11. The sum allotted to the Public Works Department, under the head 41, Civil Works is 204.79 lakhs, as compared with an actual expenditure of 152.50 in 1919-20. This will provide for increased charges incurred on establishment and repair to buildings, the upkeep and repair of the large mileage of provincial roads recently taken over from the local boards, and the completion of numerous important works now in hand for various departments.

12. Turning to other items outside the departmental budgets, it will be noted that under the settlement arrived at between this Government and the Government of India, a contribution of Rs. 56 lakhs is due annually from this Government to the Central Government to meet the Imperial deficit. Provision for this amount has been made under head 51.

FAMINE RELIEF.

13. This Government is further bound under rule 29 of the Devolution Rules to make provision in the budget every year of a sum of Rs. 63,60,000 for the relief of, and insurance against, famine, the provision so made to be expended on famine relief, construction of protective irrigation works, and grants of loans to cultivators. A further feature of the new arrangements is that expenditure on famine, which has hitherto been shared between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth, is henceforth to be wholly provincial. Accordingly, provision has been made in the budget, under head 43-A, for an expenditure of 10.67 lakhs on famine relief. The balance of the Rs. 63,60,000 (52.93) has, for the reasons explained in the Chief Secretary's memorandum under the head 16, Construction of Irrigation Works been allotted to ensure the early completion of the Pravara River works and the Nira Right Bank Canal.

14. A further liability, incidental to the new arrangements, is that for payment of interest on the funds, advanced in past years by the Government of India for the construction of irrigation works. The charge incurred in this year's budget comes to 32.54 lakhs, and is shown under head 14.

15. An important feature of the new arrangements is that permission has now been granted to local Governments to raise loans, on the security of revenues allotted to them, to meet capital expenditure on works of lasting public utility, where the cost is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues or where the project is likely to prove of a remunerative character, to meet expenditure on irrigation which has hitherto been met from loan funds, for famine relief, and for the financing of the Provincial Loan account. In view of the heavy strain on provincial resources, due to the failure of the rainfall and consequent famine, it is proposed by this Government to raise a loan of Rs. 70,00,000 for the objects shown in the Chief Secretary's memorandum under the head *Debts, Deposits and Advances*. In every one of these cases, the expenditure will yield a return which will go far to cover the charge for interest and repayment of loan.

16. Full details as regards the transactions of the Development Department are shown in the Chief Secretary's memorandum under the heads XLII and 58, Bombay Development Scheme. It will be noted that out of the total expenditure contemplated in the current year and in 1921-22 Rs. 944.50 lakhs represent loans either made or to be made to the City Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality.

POSITION SUMMARISED.

17. The financial position of the Bombay Government in the coming year is summarised in the following statement:—

Receipts.		Rs.
Total receipts		14.45,77
Deduct—		
Interest on Development Loans.		49.23
		13,96,54
Add—		
New Loan		70.00
Recoveries in Provincial Loan Account		73.60
		15,40,14
Deficit		1,02,20
		16,42,34
Expenditure.		Rs.
Total expenditure		16.27.27
Deduct—		
Interest	69.53	
Sinking Fund	9,39	78.92
Net Expenditure		15,48.35
Add—		
Repayment of loan to Government of India		10.70
Expenditure on irrigation		13.71
Loans to cultivators, etc.,		70.24
		16,42,34

It will be seen that it is expected that the net expenditure will exceed the net revenue by over Rs. 1 crore and that by the end of the year the balance will have sunk to 2,10,27. At the same time, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the year, it has been impossible for the Financial Department to examine the schemes put forward for expenditure with their usual care and it seems possible that the provision made in estimates on their account as well as on the revision of the establishments has been larger than will be eventually required. In fact, provision has been allowed by the Financial Department to remain on the condition that the details of each scheme will be subject to their examination before being finally carried into effect. In view of the necessity of stringent economy, it is desirable that this should be clearly understood.

18. I now place this Budget before the first Reformed Council in the hope that it will receive their careful consideration. Owing to the natural growth of our expenditure and the incidence of seasonal calamities which are beyond our control, the existing condition of the Provincial finances is far from satisfactory and it is clear that retrenchment on the one hand and the development of new sources of revenue on the other will be necessary if we are to obtain equilibrium between the two sides of our budget. It is my confident hope that the members of this first Reformed Council in the Bombay Presidency will discharge their duties in a manner worthy of the tradition of their predecessors and maintain the fair name of this Presidency for sanity, prudence and devotion to duty.

Budget at a Glance.

ESTIMATES FOR 1921-22.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

	1919-20	Budget 1920-21	Revised 1920-21
Opening Balance	4,40,70	4,83,08	4,43,95
Receipts	11,24,87	11,73.95	11.33,02
Expenditure	11,21,62	12,67,69	12,64,50
Surplus or Deficit	+3 25	—93,74	1,31,48
Closing Balance	4,43,95	3,89,34	3,12,47

The following are the estimates for 1921-22:—

	Rs.
Total Revenue	15,40,14
Total Expenditure	16,42,34
Deficit	1,02,20

INTERPELLATIONS.

MR. CADELL APOLOGISES.

Sardar Mutalik asked:—Is the attention of Government drawn to a letter in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd February, under the signature of Timmya Ganapayya Hegde and three other persons, in connection with the conduct of Mr. Cadell at Sirsi? If so, was any further inquiry made by Government? What steps do Government propose to take?

A.—Government have noticed the letter mentioned. The enquiry made has however elicited these facts:—An endeavour was made to impress the bullocks and cart in question about 9-0 p.m. on the night of the 14th January last but was not persisted in upon the resistance of the owner's man. It has not been definitely determined how the bullock's eye was injured, whether in the struggle by the owner's man himself as alleged on one side or as stated on the other by the village officers. But it has been reported that the bullock's eye had been treated on two previous occasions for fungus growth and on the last occasion last June the removal of the eye-ball had been recommended by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. At all events no formal complaint has been lodged in respect of this matter either to the Sub-Inspector or to the Mamlatdar or to any other Magistrate. The Sub-Inspector has reported that he met the owner Hegde and four or five others with the bullocks on his return from founds after midnight on their way to the Collector's bungalow. They refused to make a complaint to the Sub-Inspector and returned towards the town with a man named Akdas. The Sub-Inspector shortly afterwards heard shouting and had to take steps to turn the crowd out of the compound of the bungalow occupied by the Commissioner. Mr. Cadell has stated that he was awakened shortly after midnight by a noisy crowd of about a dozen men with two bullocks who approached to within a few feet of where Mrs. Cadell [redacted] upon the verandah of the bungalow. They continued shouting whereupon Mr. Cadell gave a cuff with his open hand to the noisiest who was probably the owner Hegde. He then sent for his peons to ascertain the cause of the disturbance as he did not understand Kanarese and meanwhile took hold of the wrist of a man probably Akdas who spoke insolently to him in English. Mr. Cadell then learnt what the trouble was and directed the men to make their representation in the morning. They then left the bungalow. The Mamlatdar subsequently reported that the leaders of the place and in particular the pleader Mr.

(Continued on next Page.)

BOMBAY'S FINANCE.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Kellati had recognised the mistake made by the party in having in this manner disturbed the Commissioner. Mr. Cadell thereupon expressed his regret that he had failed to understand their object owing to the noise and the fact they would only speak in Kanarese. It has already been indicated that one of the party knew English.

Government have under consideration the general question of impressment but in the circumstances here stated do not propose to take any further steps in this particular matter. Mr. Cadell has already expressed his regret to them that he used even the small amount of force he did. The incident was unfortunate but the manner and time of the representation were unusual and even a public officer has the right to protect himself against the invasion of the privacy of his residence in the exercise of the right of private defence recognised by every Court.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, asked.—Will Government be pleased to state; (a) sanctioned strength of Bombay City Police; (b) the actual number on the present list?

A.—The following is the required information rearding the strength of Bombay City Police:—

Sanctioned strength. Police officers, 207; Policemen, 3,514.

Actual strength. Police officers, 200; Policemen, 3,078.

Mr. G. C. BHATE, asked.—Will the Government be pleased to state the acreage of the lands which are being acquired by the Government for the Tata Power Company's Roha-Bhira Railway in the Kolaba District? Is the line to be a permanent one and will it be open to traffic by the public in near future.

A.—The information will be caller for and placed on the table when received.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, asked:—(a) Is the attention of the Government drawn to the leader on Bombay Development Contract of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of 26th Octoer 1920 and the two advertisements regarding the Bombay Development Loan in the same paper in its issue of 8th and 13th November 1920 containing the words "in Bombay, by Bombay, for Bombay"? (b) If so, will the Government say what its intentions are in respect of the matter referred to in the said leader and explain what Government means by the words "by Bombay" occurring in the prospectus for subscriptions to the loan? (c) Is Government aware of the representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the same subject to the Development Directorate and the evasive replies given by that Directorate to that body? (d) Do the Government think that the reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber by the Development Directorate regarding their own works is satisfactory when it says "due regard will be given to the Chamber's arguments"?

A.:—(a) Yes. The article and advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" referred to wrongly attributed to Government the intention of giving the contract to a British firm. Tenders were in fact publicly invited and all were free to compete. As already intimated in a press note, Government received eight tenders in all, out of which four were from British firms or individuals, but Government have declined to accept any tender and have decided to do the work departmentally. (b) As already stated in answer to (a), Government intend to do the work departmentally. The general intentions of Government in regard to the Bombay Development Scheme were explained in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council on the 3rd August 1920. The formal official advertisements for development loan did not contain the words referred to in the question, but stated that the loan was issued "for the purpose of financing housing and other development work to be undertaken by Government in and around Bombay and by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Port Trust." The words referred to were used in a pamphlet issued by the Advertising Committee appointed by Government and were clearly intended to emphasise the fact that the loan was to be used for the development of Bombay and not for the general purposes of Government. (c) and (d) Yes. The reply referred to was given by Government and not by the Directorate of Development. The Member has apparently not seen the subsequent correspondence which will be laid on the table. Government do not consider the replies to be evasive.

BUCKET SHOPS.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, asked:—Is Government aware of the fact that after amending the Gambling Act last year there has been a multitudinous growth of "bucket shops" in Bombay which exist under the pseudonyms of indiscriminate "sporting clubs"?

A.:—Government are aware that since the amendment of the Gambling Act a considerable number of so-called Sporting Clubs have come into existence. The matter is engaging attention.

Q.:—Is the Government aware that certain "bucket shops" carry on the business in actual violation of the amended Gambling Act?

A.:—Government have no information to this effect but will be glad if any person in possession of such information will communicate it to the Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

Q.:—Is the Government aware that the rent of new buildings is exorbitant as it is fixed by the free will of landlords? Will Government be pleased to assign reasons why the Rent Act be not so amended as to control rents of new buildings?

A.:—The question will be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Bombay Rent Acts.

The Railway Committee has arrived in Lahore and has begun taking evidence from Thursday.

DYARCHY BEGINS IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Legislative Council was formally opened on Wednesday by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and from yesterday began, after due ceremonies and formalities, the legislative machinery of a system of Government technically known as Dyarchy. The Executive part of it began a fortnight ago when the Ministers took charge of their office and with the increase in the necessary establishments the Indian tax payer had to witness the spectacle of the Government of this province being run with additional cost and, one can charitably hope, with greater efficiency. Where three men were enough to control the executive work of Government and to shape the guidance of its policy we have now seven. The diplomacy of Sir George Lloyd has been able to secure for the service of Government Indians of undoubted capacity and talent and previous political experience. Some of them are distinguished, as even their best friends will not deny, for that quality so essential to the political arriveur, the quality of opportunism. The Ministers no doubt enter upon their duties with courage and hope. Let us see whether the courage will last and the hope will not be a hope deferred.

The Rural Member.

Now there are a hundred and eleven voices to criticise or to applaud the policy of the Ministers. Of these the silent ones will be for a time those of the rural members. He will be a most interesting person to watch, our rural member, the man who has been elected from the district with practically no opposition because the nationsalists abstained from participating in the council elections and men who are called in Anglo-Indian papers Liberals in Indian Politics had the run of the electoral show. There are in the present Bombay council men like Messrs. Sathe, Gadbole and Harilal Desai, however, whose voices will not be silent. They have been rich in their legislative experience and they will certainly co-operate in giving a high tone to the debating assembly over which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, looking serious and solemn in his wig and gown, will preside and one only hopes the "breezes" will not be too frequent because in an assembly of this kind it will be difficult for the President to keep his temper. Will there be the same acrimony in debate and the same occasional tendency on the part of some members to guard themselves against saying anything 'agin the Government' which was noticeable in the Legislative Council of the pre-dyarchian period? Will there be a tendency to harass the Executive Councillors and the Ministers with questions which will adroitly try to ascertain how far the men in office have made a serious effort to go to the root of the matter involved in the question and—animportant elemen in all Legislative assemblies—will there be plenty of humour to pour oil over the troubled waters of debate? These matters will very soon be decided, but even now it does not seem likely that the rural members who form such a large majority in the new councils will ask Government troublesome questions. One will be greatly surprized, for example, to find on the Council Table any questions regarding the after-math of the Ranebennur War Loan affair, or a few enquiries regarding the alleged astonishingly cruel Police torture in a certain case at Uran referred to in a Vernacular paper last week. At present members are busy with other matters. In the first place they are being taught, let no council veteran be surprized at this, legislative manners. They must not read newspapers while the House is sitting. In fact within the House itself they must devote their whole attention to the business of the house while it is in session. It will be sheer good fortune for the President, of course, to find his flock so respectfully attentive as when yesterday the Royal Uncle addressed the Council and at least one baby. If within the House there was polite and respectful applause the baby marked his own approval by a healthy cry. No doubt in the days to come, in imitation of the Mother of Parliaments the members of the Bombay Legislative Council will invent a few cries and a mode of applause to suit their own temperament and incidently one hopes that they will evolve a better method of chewing "pan."

The Scramble for Office.

In the second place Honourable members will have to watch with some concern the desire to scramble for office, an example of which was already given yesterday. For the post of the Deputy President there were so many as eight candidates. It is not an office which can be sought for its actual emolument. Perhaps it is not generally understood that its duties will be not so honorary and dignified as members imagine. The work of the Deputy President is sure to be exacting and onerous, and has an unpleasant side to it, the duty of checking the debating exuberance of honourable members. It was remarkable that an experienced councillor like Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas should have entertained the idea of standing as a candidate for this office, nor does one understand the enthusiasm of Dewan Bahadur Godbole for the post. One can only suppose that this is an illustration of the spirit, which animates the sane level headed moderate and induces him to make valiant efforts to make the new legislating machinery a success. There is, no doubt, however that the critical spirit is abroad in the council and members are not slow to raise points of order. The real business before the Council begins from Friday when the discussion upon the budget will commence and possibly continue. The voting for a few days upon each item of expenditure will presumably be taken separately and it is to be seen whether a group of clever men, if endowed with a knowledge of rules of procedure and the gift of raising points of order, will succeed in making the course of debate run in the manner they like and not in the manner intended by the executive. However, let us wait and see.

L. G. K.

CREATION OF INDIAN BAR.

OPINIONS TO BE INVITED.

FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND HIGH COURTS.

BUSINESS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, Mr. Whyte presiding.

The Agenda paper is very big, no less than fourteen non-official resolutions appearing and only five questions were asked and answered.

The President informed the house that Mr. Bakshi Sohan Lal of Lahore intended to move for adjournment of the Assembly for the discussion of the Mankana Sahib tragedy. Assent having been given by the house, the Nankana tragedy would be discussed at four this afternoon.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Sardar Gulab Sing moved a resolution that at least one Government Model High School for Indian girls with suitable boarding house be started in each province, that a definite portion of education budget, say one fourth, be allotted and spent on education of girls, and that a special Imperial Government Grant in aid be sanctioned for the object.

Dr. Nandlal said that he was a great advocate of female education, but had failed to see what sort of education the mover wanted to impart. The cry of the day was education on national lines and if th's sort of education was to be given, a sufficient number of schools already existed. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju regretted that a discordant note should have been rung by Dr. Nandlal.

Dr. Gour said that the fact that education was now a transferred subject did not interfere with the powers of the Assembly to discuss this resolution and vote a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of female education which was a national concern.

Mr. Sharp Education Secretary, said that the Government of India was in full sympathy with the spirit of the resolution, but the Central Government was debarred by the Government of India Act from exercising any undue interference with the transferred subjects. The Education Department did not request the Governor-General to disallow the motion, because they felt that the Assembly might be allowed for the first time to express their feeling on the matter. In future no such lattitude would be allowed.

Coming to the first part of the resolution, there were already one hundred and three high schools for Indian girls carrying about seventeen thousand pupils in all major and minor provinces. Many of these bodies were really model to set an example for other bodies of the same kind. The Government of India could issue no order for allocation for this particular purpose. This would involve an undue interference with the work of the ministers and lastly an imperial grant for education of girls would be in direct contradiction to the spirit of the financial relations under the reforms.

Mr. Hailey said that the carrying of this resolution would be tantamount to issuing warrants to quarters where it had no effects. The Assembly should recognise the exact restrictions on their powers. As for imperial grant the house should remember that once that grant was made who knew whether provinces would use it for female education or for C. I. D. (laughter). The Assembly should not vote for a grant over which they could exercise no control.

MODEL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi had given notice of an amendment to the effect that at least one model college in each province, one model high school in each district and one model middle school in each taluk for girls should be started with suitable boarding houses for all. He observed that to ask at this stage for one model high school for each presidency or province was not to give expression to their full demand for educational facilities for girls. Even an advanced presidency like Bombay had not a college of its own. There must be one high school in every district so that the girls from villages might go to the district centres and derive the benefit of education. It was impossible to expect girls from villages and interior to go to the presidency towns.

Mr. S. C. Shahari supported the resolution in a short speech.

The president asked Sardar Gulab Singh as to what his intentions were after hearing the appeal of the Government member to withdraw the motion.

Sardar Gulab Singh said that he wished to press his motion to vote.

While some more members were going to speak on the resolution, Dr. Gour asked for the closure of the debate.

Leave having been given, both motion and amendment were put to the vote and lost.

CREATION OF INDIAN BAR

Munshi Iswar Saran (Allahabad) moved that the Government should undertake legislation with a view to create an Indian Bar so as to remove all distinctions enforced by the Statute or by practice betwen the Barristers and the Vakil's.

He referred to the nobility of the legal profession, which had contributed so much to national growth, and said that India was soon going to be outonomous and self-contained, and that she should not therefore depend for its supply of barristers from England. Mr. Iswar Saran then pointed out the distinctions that were in existence between a Barrister and a Vakil in India, although both did the same kind of work, distinctions such as preaudience and filing of vakalatnama A Barrister need not file a vakalatnama where as a Vakil should. In Madras there was no rule by which a Vakil could become an Advocate nor was there any examination for advocateship in that presidency as in Bombay, which enjoyed this privilege, but in the Bombay High Court, Vakils were not allowed to practice in the original side, a privilege existing in Madras. The second distinction was that in the Bombay High Court, the barrister had to take their instructions through attorneys, which was not the case in the Madras High Court in its original side. (Some members from Madras "no, no").

Mr. Rangachari: May I just point out that—

The President: Order, order. You will have the right of speaking after this.

Proceeding Mr. Iswar Saran pointed out that there was no body in India which provided for legal education or exercised any discipline over members of the legal profession. It was necessary in the interest of the bar, as a whole, that they should have a constituted and recognised body for the purpose. A self-contained independent bar, as in self-governing dominions, was therefore quite necessary.

INVITE LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S OPINION.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghose moved an amendment that before undertaking legislation to create an Indian Bar the opinion of the local Governments, High Courts and other legal authorities should be taken as to the desirabilities of removing the distinctions between Vakils and Barristers. The speaker and the Vakils had by their education acquired the knowledge of English procedure, English Law and various other subjects and were in fact equal to Barristers. Time had come when Vakils should be allowed to practice on both sides of the High Court, original as well as appellate.

Dr. Nandlal opposed the resolution as he failed to understand what the motion really meant to achieve. Indian bar was already in existence now and as a matter of fact no distinction existed between Vakils and Barristers.

After Mr. Nandlal had spoken, Mr. J. P. Bryant hoped that the optimistic sentiments which induced the legal members to fight in their ordinary work for the wetk against the strong would induce them to come to the rescue of Barristers on this occasion. Attention had been called to the status between Barristers and Vakils in Allahabad, Madras and Bombay High Courts, but the mover forgot the most important point that by statute only one-third of the members of High Courts should be members of the bar. It has been said that the jurisdiction vested in High Courts by the Legal Practitioners act should be vested in a council chosen by the members of the legal profession themselves. There was a principle in law that a judge should not give decision in a case in which he was personally interested. That principle should be borne in mind now in voting upon the resolution.

Munshi Mahadeo Prasad said that the distinction which was brought into being in the days of East India Company should cease to exist in this reformed age.

Mr. Sarfarazkhan said that as a zemindar his knowledge of the respective capacity of the two classes of layers had convinced him that Barristers were better qualified and the distinction should therefore continue.

Mr. D. K. Mitter supported the amendment.

Sir Frank Carter moved for the closure of the debate.

The President said that he could not put the closure to the house, as the Government member had not yet replied and adjourned the Assembly for lunch.

DR. SAPRU.

The Assembly, reassembling after lunch Dr. Sapru (Law Member) first spoke on Mr. Ishwar Saran's resolution on the Indian Bar. He associated with the mover that the legal profession, which was an honourable one, had done much for the country's cause. The real sting of the whole situation had been well expressed by the late Sir Sunder Lal who stated "An Indian barrister need not have put in University Education either in India or England. He may have been plucked more than once at the Matriculation examination or at subordinate pleaders' examination, but if he has put in the required number of terms by keeping a number of dinners at an inn and passed examinations in compartments he is entitled to be enrolled as an advocate of any High Court in India. He has the right of preaudience as against vakils, however able or accomplished they may be". It was not difficult to imagine this feeling in a body of profession which in the past had leaders of the type of Messrs. Bashyam Iyengar, Krishnaswami Iyer, Dwarkanath Mitter, K. T. Telang, Sir Sundarlal and Pandit Ajodhyanath. Those who were not members of the profession would also generally sympathise with that feeling but at the same time it would be unfair for anyone to forget the great services rendered to the cause of this country and that in no other sphere than in the cause of freedom by members of the English Bar. (Hear, hear.) Long before vakils came into prominence and before such a constitutional question arose, as it had arisen to-day, the battle of India's freedom was fought by English barristers of Calcutta and other High Courts. Those English barristers had brought with them those high standards of professional conduct and morality and these English barristers in India had always been an example to Indians here.

Whatever might be the decision of the House, it would be extremely unfortunate if any one voted upon the question in a spirit of the invasion of rights of members of the English Bar. Whatever might be the reforms they would effect in the future on the legal profession, he would personally consider it a misfortune if the result of the reform was the exclusion of members of the English Bar from Indian courts. The legal profession in India was partly governed by letters patent of High Courts and partly by the Legal Practitioners' Act. While there had been considerable improvement and progress in the legal profession of this country, there was no organised body of this profession which could lay down for them rules of professional etiquette, or a code of professional morality as the Bar Council in England did for members of the English Bar. Disciplinary jurisdiction rested in England with the Inns of Court, but in India that jurisdiction rested not in any professional body but in High Courts.

NOT TIME YET FOR REFORMS!

Personally Dr. Sapru felt that in order to give effect to the resolution it might be very necessary to overhaul the entire legal machinery, but as to whether and how far it was possible could not be considered now. Possibly that had to be done afterwards by a smaller body than this House (Hear, hear). One of the most difficult problems was that of Indian students in England. Though some of the students in England, far away from domestic influence, went wrong and although their conduct cast a reflection upon the whole country, yet it was quite obvious that it would be a misfortune if by anything they might decide to-day's the English Bar was shut against these men. While he was not prepared to concede that so far as legal education was concerned it could only be had in England he maintained that good legal education was perfectly possible in India. (Applause.) He also maintained that avantages of residence in a foreign country for a short period were such that could not be denied. The Assembly had also to see that Indian courts were not shut to members of the English Bar. Mr. Ishwar Saran had not pointed out what was to be the constitution of the body he suggested. It was a matter which must be left to be investigated by a committee of experts. There were also matters, like instruction through attorneys etc., which had to be taken into consideration but there was a large body of opinion that solicitors should continue to exist if a higher branch of the legal profession was to be maintained. Before Government could take any steps in this matter they had to consult local Governments, various High Courts and Bars and vakils and solicitors' associations all over India. Government were willing to explore the matter carefully by addressing these associations and Governments, and the attitude of Government was more in advance of the amendment suggested by Mr. Ghose.

Mr. Norton then addressed the House.

Mr. Ishwar Saran accepted Mr. Satish Chandra Ghose's amendment instead of the assurance of Dr. Sapru. The resolution as amended was then carried.

EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 24.

At a preliminary meeting held in Manchester, the representatives of prominent cotton interests in the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa and India were nominated to serve on the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton-Growing Association, which is in the process of formation.

Mr. J. W. McConnel, who was elected Chairman, said that the Empire Cotton Growing Committee's report had been favourably received in all branches of the trade and the Colonial Governments were enabling the Committee to select executive officers. The Committee had recommended that Sir James Currie should become the Director and Colonel C. A. French, Assistant Director of the Administrative Council when formed. Any profits resulting from the operations of the corporation would be devoted entirely to the extension of cotton-growing in the Empire.

With regard to the suggestion in the report that the trade contribution to the funds should take the form of a levy of sixpence per bale on the cotton used in the United Kingdom, the Cotton Association of Liverpool and Manchester had agreed to recommend their members to extend the rules in order to allow collection of the levy, provided that assent was obtained of ninety per cent. of the owners of spinning spindles. Up to the present favourable replies had been received from seventy-five per cent. of the owners. The meeting appointed a sub-committee to approach the spinners, who had not yet replied in order to complete the preparations being made for the levy.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. Suhrawardy as Judge of Calcutta High Court.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

CLAIMS OF RIVAL TURKISH DELEGATIONS.

UNCOMPROMISING GREEK ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 25.

The delay in the proceedings of the Conference yesterday was due not only to the illness of the Turkish Grand Vizier, but to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the two Turkish delegations, each of which insists that it is the sole official representative of the Turkish people. Bekir Sami Bey, the head of the Nationalist Delegation, declares that he is determined not to give way to either the Constantinople Government or the Greeks. He says that the Nationalists desire a free and independent Turkey. Meanwhile the Greek delegation is equally uncompromising and is stated to have been gingered up by telegrams from Athens, which were sent on behalf of Constantino.

It seems that while the British are not adverse to the Greek idea of cutting the Anantolian knot with the sword, the French and Italian military experts declare that Greek advance to Angora would be madness. The Italians urge an agreement with the Kemalists and say that otherwise, failing a gigantic Inter-Allied expedition there will be a hopeless deadlock. It is stated that France, as she is not hopeful of any immediate settlement of the Near-Eastern question favours negotiations for a general armistice on the Turkish Nationalist fronts during which time Allied forces would be withdrawn from Asia Minor and the Allies would then act as joint mediators between the Greeks and the Turks.

BELGIUM'S DEBT TO UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 25.

Washington.—Belgium's debt to the United States as affected by the President's recommendation is stated to be 171,780 thousands dollars out of a total 343,445 thousand.

INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 25.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has constituted an International Blockade commission which will study the application of Article 16 of the covenant. The Commission will include British, French, Italian and Japanese representatives, the Council has decided to hold an International Conference at Geneva at the end of June on the question of exploitation of women and children. The Council adopted a motion by Mr. Balfour and decided that the discussion of the mandates for certain countries which previously belonged to Turkey should be postponed to the next session.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAGUE COVENANT

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has completed the formation of the Committee to deal with amendments to the Covenant. The Committee will consist of eleven members. Mr. Balfour will represent Britain.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE AND MANDATES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 9-15 p.m. Feb. 24.

It is understood that President Wilson's Note which is the first action initiated by the United States before the Council of the League of Nations, repeats the questions previously asked of Britain with regard to Mesopotamian oil and protests against the allotment of Yap to Japan.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

"DAIL EIRIANN'S" NEW THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 24.

It appears that the "Dail Eireann" now threatens to boycott British goods. In circulars which have been issued to Agents of British firms in Ireland the "Dail Eireann" advises them to seek representation of American and Continental Houses.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

TH DELEGATES.

POWERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKISH TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

The historic London Conference opened this afternoon at St. James' Palace. The Japanese Ambassador attended. The military advisers were the first to arrive followed by eight Greeks after which a carload of British military delegates then Lord Curzon and Sgr. Sforza later Mr. Lloyd George and lastly M. Briand and the French delegates.

Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 24.

The inauguration of the Conferences in London, which will affect the happenings and even the existence of millions of people was singularly lacking in spectacular interest. The absence of big popular figures like M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and M. Venizelos probably accounted for the smallness of the crowds that awaited the arrival of the delegates. Nevertheless the dramatic element was not wanting in the confrontations of the rivals among the numerous statesmen, officials and experts crowding the hotels. For instance, the Kemalists, who declare they will not recognise Tewfikites are staying at Savoy, where the Tewfikites are also accommodated.

Though the Conference yesterday afternoon was merely a preliminary examination, the suddenness of its opening betokens the differences between Britain on the one hand and France and Italy on the other for the British planned that the conference of the Greeks and the Turks should open to-day after a frank talk yesterday between the British, French and Italian delegates, for the purpose of eliciting any concrete French and Italian proposals. The position now is that the Allies are awaiting the Turkish and Greek views before examining their own differences. It is known that Britain favours maintenance of the Turkish Treaty and that Italy and France desire revision of the former, because she is resentful of Greece's gains and the latter *inter alia*, because she desires to escape from her commitments in Cilicia by an arrangement with the Kemalists.

Recd. 6-30 p.m. Feb. 24.

Therefore Mm. Storza, Gouraud and other French military delegates were the chief catechists of Greeks yesterday while the British and the Japanese military experts were silent though Mr. Lloyd George also exhaustively questioned Calligeropoulos regarding the morale and the effectives of the Greek army. Theffi British and the French military authorities disagreed on the subject of the Kemalists' strength, the former disbelieving Kemal's grandiose pretensions and the latter being of opinion that the Kemalists are formidable opponents.

Decision taken yesterday morning with regard to Upper Silesia marks a welcome compromise between the conbicting British and French views. It finally disposes of the rumour that the Allies bribed Germany to meet reparations claims by indefinitely postponing plebiscite while France's assent to outvoters who are mostly Germans voting the same day as residents is counterbalanced by Britain's undertaking to send troops to prevent disturbances which the French fear.

Proceedings of the Conference are being narrowly watched in Paris where preparations are already being made in political circles to overthrow M. Briand if he proves too conciliatory. A recent election of the ex-President M. Poincare as President of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee is regarded as significant in this connection. M. Poincare who is a most stalwart upholder of the French views is already marked out as the successor to M. Briand.

It is reported that mysterious military confabulations are proceeding in Paris with a view to having everything ready against the movement for enforcing Treaty rights against Germany.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

ARRANGEMENTS OF UPPER SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

A communiqué states that the British, French, Italian and Japanese delegates to the London Conference have held a preliminary conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George to consider the questions of procedure. They subsequently discussed the arrangements for the outvoters at the forthcoming plebiscite in Upper Silesia and decided that both residents and outvoters should vote on the same day. The Conference noted that the British Government had undertaken to place four battalions of troops at the disposal of the High Commissioner for this plebiscite.

GREEK STANDPOINT SET FORTH.

REMOVAL OF ALLIED EMBARGO URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

The opening of the meeting of the Conference heard M. Calogeropoulos setting forth the Greek standpoint and urging the maintenance of the Turkish Treaty. He appealed for the removal of the Allied embargo, which is preventing Greece from obtaining money abroad. He declared that Greece would, then be prepared to clear out the Kemalists.

A technical discussion followed regarding Asia Minor and Cilicia, in which M. Calogeropoulos and General Gourand participated.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ALLIES' FIGURES.

FORWARDED TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

Telegrams from Paris states that the first estimates of the sums which Germany owes to the Allies for reparations has been forwarded to the German Government by the Reparations Commission. According to newspapers the estimates include the following claim:—

Britain (Excluding Dominions): £2,500 million for damages to property and persons and 7,500 million francs in paper for allowance to soldiers and their families.

France: 218,542 million francs in paper

Italy, 33,600 million lire for damage to property, 38,400 million francs in paper for damage to persons and pensions and 128 million sterling for shipping losses.

Belgium: 34,000 million Belgian francs for damage to property and 2,500 million French francs for damages to persons and pensions.

Japan: 700 million yen.

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

TO AWAIT TILL NEW U. S. GOVT. IS INSTALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Bonar Law said he thought it undesirable or at least premature for the Government to express any opinion on the question of approaching the other powers with regard to disarmament until the new United States Government was installed.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OPENS.

DELEGATES FROM GERMANY AND HUNGARY INVITED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations opened to-day and decided to invite Germany, Hungary and Ecuador to send delegates to the Communications Tranist Conference, which is being held at Barcelona, on March 10. In the forefront of the agenda are eleven amendments to the Covenant of the League and, with the exception of Canada's proposal to suppress clause ten are principally amplificatory.

PRUSSIAN DIET ELECTIONS

CONSIDERABLE GAIN TO OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m. Feb. 24

Berlin.—The Opposition has gained considerably in elections to the Prussian Diet. The Conservatives People's Party and the National Party have together gained 71 seats while the Communists have gained 30. Nevertheless the Government coalition comprising a Majority Socialists, Democrats and Centrists retain a small majority losing 29, 35 and gaining 3 respectively.

OPPOSITION IN JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT, PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

Tokio, Feb. 19.—After violent opposition speeches attacking the Government's foreign and domestic policies the House of Representatives passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 259 votes to 141.

The demonstrations which occurred outside were controlled by numerous police.

TWO NEW REGIMENTS FOR MALTA GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

Malta.—The Second Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the First King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry are shortly arriving here from Mesopotamia. It is understood that the garrison of Malta will be raised to four infantry battalions normally and married families may be brought out from India.

THE CAPTURED SINN FEIN DOCUMENT.

SCHEME OF WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

Newspapers are giving prominence to the captured Sinn Fein document read by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons yesterday, dealing with the appropriation of £30,000 for "operations abroad" and outlining a scheme for wholesale destruction of property in England and Scotland and encouragement of looting by mobs. The documents, which were found in a raid on the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army, show that it is their intention to persist mainly in their fire and raiding campaign, but also to destroy by blasting possibly coalmines, to damage telegraphs and telephones and to wreck the trains and tramway cars.

"A COMPLETE FAILURE."

WANTED PROMPT IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 24.

In the course of the debate on the Government's Irish policy in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, endeavoured to refute Sir H. Greenwoods assertions. He described the Government's policy as a complete failure. Murders and atrocities were increasing. Had Cork burnings occurred in the Colonies, a Commission of Enquiry like the Hunter Commission would immediately have been instituted and no stone would have been left unturned. Lord Robert Cecil advised the Government to throw aside all concealments and appoint a commission to make a searching enquiry.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPIRITED REPLY.

Mr. Asquith made a spirited reply to Sir H. Greenwood's implications that he had encouraged Sinn Feiners. He pointed out that he had continually deprecated the crimes, but he more strongly denounced the Government's exaggerated imitation of this. He appealed for a prompt impartial enquiry and complete truce binding both sides.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Bonar Law expressed the opinion that the Government would either have to surrender to the campaign of crime or prove its power and put down the crime.

The amendment was rejected by 257 votes to 88 and the address was adopted.

THE MICRO-SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

A Stockholm message states that the Oxford University has ordered a new instrument evolved in the Peterson and Stroemberg Universities respectively. The instrument is called microscale and weighs three millionths of a millegram.

CABLE ITEMS.

The north-east coast steelmakers have further cut their prices between thirty shillings and sixty shillings a ton. Heavy rails two months ago were twenty-five pounds a ton and are now eighteen, ship plates are seventeen and a half instead of twenty one, and joists sixteen instead of twenty-one.

In the House of Commons replying to a question whether naval men in India and China had been summoned to pay income-tax on sums granted last year as compensation owing to the high price of silver Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the tax was payable on bonus granted to all services including those mentioned.

Paris.—A scheme is being shaped for the erection of a chain of pyramids across North France where the German advance in the spring of 1918 was stopped. Each will be inscribed "Here was arrested the onrush of the barbarians" Gen. Petain is determining the number and position of the pyramids.

Owing to a fall in the freights five million tons deadweight tonnage are now laid up in the United Kingdom, the United States and Scandinavia, according to the report of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping. Six hundred ships with a tonnage of 2¾ million are laid up in the United Kingdom and 250 ships with a tonnage of two millions in the United States.

Lord Reading has appointed Captain D. S. Fraser of the Eighteenth Lancers, Lieut. Harris and Captain Ralph Burton of Coldstreams as his Aides-de-Camp and Captain R. T. Lawrence and Flight-Lieut. R. F. S. Leslie as extra Aides-de-Camp. Mr. P. Chichele-Plowden, of the United Provinces Civil Service, will be attached to Lord Reading while he is here as Private Secretary at the India Office.

The King of Denmark has conferred on Sir Baden Powell, the Grand Cross of Order of Dannebrog. The occasion coincides with the birthday of Lady Baden Powell, on February 22nd.

ALLAHABAD BANK.

TO BE CONTROLLED BY P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

It is understood that the negotiations for acquisition, by the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation, of controlling the interest in the Allahabad Bank have been completed.

COST OF MANDATED AREAS IN MIDDLE EAST,

"A BLANK CHEQUE TO MR. CHURCHILL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked for the estimate of the annual cost to Britain of the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill replied that as the responsibility for expenditure was about to be transferred to the Colonial Office, it was impossible for him to state the cost until he scrutinised the existing estimates and consulted the local authorities. He would attend the conferences with Sir Percy Cox, General Haldane and other officials in Mesopotamia and Arabia when in Egypt and Palestine early in March. He hoped to be able to make in the House of Commons, a statement of the whole position after the Easter adjournment when the Colonial Office would, doubtless, assume the whole British expenditure account for the mandated Middle East territories. The Commons were at present unable to obtain a clear idea of the cost of these places. It was high time that one vote was submitted on the authority of the individual minister open to criticism of the Commons.

Viscount Curzon declared that this was tantamount to giving Mr. Churchill a blank cheque for Mesopotamia.

Mr. Bonar Law denied this.

Viscount Curzon asked whether the treaties empowered any country to abandon a mandate.

Mr. Bonar Law replied in the negative but said that if a country refused to exercise the mandate there must obviously be means of dealing with the matter.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN MANDATED AREAS.

U. S. NOTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

A Washington message says that the State Department has presented to the Council of the League of Nations, the demand that all the Allied and Associated nations should be given equal opportunities in mandated territories.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DISCUSSION OF MANDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m. Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has postponed discussion of mandates pending receipt of President Wilson's letter. Independently of American action however the question of Mesopotamian, Palestinian and Syrian mandates has been postponed until April to give Mr. Churchill an opportunity of studying the questions.

THE EMIR FEISUL.

CLAIM TO ATTEND ALLIED DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

The "Morning Post" says it is understood that the Emir Feisul, as representing the King of Hedjaz, has applied to attend the Allied discussions on the Treaty of Sevres.

GEORGIANS SURPRISED.

WILL THEY RETIRE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 24.

Constantinople reports state that the Bolsheviks, in conjunction with the Armenians, surprised the Georgians in the Ghagali sector and forced them back on the Tiflis-Erivan Railway. Should the report of abandonment of Tiflis be true the Georgians will have to retire.

ADVANCE OF PERSIAN COSSACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m. Feb. 24.

Official circles learn from Teheran that the Persian Cossacks headed by Rezakeseran have taken possession of Teheran and are overthrowing the new Government.

MILITARY FORCES IN MESPOTAMIA.

BRITISH 17,000: INDIAN 87,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Mosley, the War Minister, Sir Worthington Evans, said that, at present, the military forces in Mesopotamia, including North-West Persia, were approximately, as follows:—

British, 17,000; Indian Army, 87,000; the total ration strength was approximately 220,000.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

CREATION OF SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES.

HUGE PROFITS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 24.

The shareholders at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company unanimously authorised the creation of ten million sterling second preference shares ranking both as regards dividend and capital after the existing preferences also five millions first preference shares ranking *pari passu* with those at present issued. The Chairman, Sir Charles Greenway, submitting the resolutions, said that expenditure was necessary to attain a completely independent status in all the branches. Their business was so large that they were unable entirely to meet it from the profits without unduly delaying expansion. The first preferences would benefit the issue by the improvement of their dividend to the fixed eight per cent. The net profits for the year ending March 31st, were estimated at £26,11,000 sterling and March 31, 1922, it was estimated that the profits for the year would exceed four millions. There was reason to anticipate the increase in profits in consequence of the output of oil rapidly increasing as various extensions came into operation.

SEVERE SNOW STORM IN NEW YORK.

SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

New York.—The most severe snowstorm for years has been experienced here. Snow is lying in drifts six to ten feet deep. Trains have been delayed for hours. Half a dozen deaths have occurred. Sixteen thousand men are employed in shovelling the snow. The new caterpillar tractors have been used for the first time to push the snow-ploughs and they have cleared the principal thorough-fares in a most efficient manner.

WORST SNOW-STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

TRAIN AND STEAMER SERVICES SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

A message from St. Johns, Newfoundland states that a blizzard sweeping the Atlantic seaboards is the worst snowstorm Newfoundland has had this winter. The train and steamer services are suspended and business is practically at a standtill. The storm has destroyed the residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who with nine priests and the domestic staff had a narrow escape.

STANDING JT. COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

TO CONSIST OF ELEVEN MEMBERS FROM EACH HOUSE,

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is intended to constitute immediately a standing joint committee on Indian affairs provided for under the Government of India Act. The Committee will consist of eleven members from each House and will consider questions relating to India and report on them to Parliament.

ANGORA DELEGATION.

ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

The Angora delegation has arrived in London.

A Constantinople message states that news from Angora is scanty, but it is known that the Soviet troops are within eight miles off Tiflis and that the telegraphic communication with that city is interrupted. The Georgian Legation denies, that the town has fallen.

The first boatload of the Georgian refugees has arrived at Sonstantinople. The British cruiser Cardiff under Rearadmiral Tyrwhitt, is standing by at Batum.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL EGERTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Sir Charles Egerton.

The late Field Marshal Sir Charles Egerton D.S.O., C.B., K.C.B., and G.C.B. was born in November 1848. After receiving education at Rossall and Sandhurst, he entered the army at the early age of nineteen. In his early career in the army he took part in many of the Indian Expeditions and everywhere his services were recognised by the Government. In 1895, soon after his conspicuous display of valour and military tact in the Waziristan Field Force (1894-95), he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel. After that till 1904 he commanded many expeditions in Africa and the Afghan Frontier. While he was commanding the troops of the Southern Command at Madras, he was promoted to the rank of a General in 1906. In 1907 he retired from service and became a Member of the Council of India till 1917, in which year he was made a Field-Marshal.

RAILWAYMEN DECIDE DIRECT ACTION.

TO STRIKE ON 28TH.

TILL GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

At an open air meeting of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Railway Employees held here last evening on the grounds of the Railway Workmen's Association, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) In view of Government's refusal to grant a committee of enquiry to examine into the grievances of railwaymen, this meeting decides that men themselves do take Direct Action and cease work at 5 p.m. on the 28th February, until their prayer is granted; (2) that the public, the Government and heads of Railway Administrations be informed of this decision; (3) in orders to avoid inconveniencing public, all trains running at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant be taken into and stopped at large railway stations where refreshment conveniences exist; and (4) a committee of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian railwaymen be immediately formed to render the necessary assistance to very poor passengers, who may be stranded *en route* to destination.

LEGAL POSITION OF HINDU WOMEN.

THE THREE REFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

Lecturing on the legal position of Hindu women at the Victoria League, Sir H. L. Stephen said that the three reforms he would advocate with regard to the Indian women related to caste, *purdah* and infant marriage. He did not propose that the reforms should be carried out legally, but by change of popular opinion.

Sir E. D. Chanier said that twelve years ago, he was a party to a refusal to permit women to practise in Courts, but he expressed the opinion that it would be impossible ultimately for the Indian courts to refuse to allow women to appear before them. Similarly, he did not doubt that women would, sooner or later, secure the right to vote, whether by reason or by force.

WIRELESS VACANCIES UNDER GOVT. OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 24.

An Admiralty order contains a notification to the naval telegraphists, who have completed or are completing the engagements, of seven wireless vacancies under the Government of India.

LORD READING INTERVIEWS THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 24.

Lord Reading to-day had a long interview with the King at Buckingham Palace.

ADDITIONAL PENSIONS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

NO DECISION YET REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said he regretted he was unable to inform Colonel Yate what decision had been reached on the subject of additional pensions granted to the Indian Army officers on the supernumerary list, who held high civil appointments mentioned in the India Office memorandum of June 3rd, 1920.

CRIME AND POLICE IN INDIA.

RAISE STATUS OF VILLAGE CHOWKIDARS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

Presiding at a lecture at the East India Association by Sir John Cumming, on "Crime and Police in India", Sir Edward Henry said that steps to increase the status and efficiency of the village *chowkidars* would do more than anything to prevent ordinary crime. Lord Carmichael said that there had been great improvement in the police in Bengal during recent years, but it was essential to great advancement that the pay and prospects of the force should be far better. Once, when visiting a mofussil hospital, he remarked on the large number of police patients and the doctor told him that the reason was that many of the police were inadequately fed, owing to insufficient wages.

Commenting on Sir John Cumming's lecture, the "Daily Chronicle" says that the proof of the Indian police is that they have stood the strain which for any but highly organised force would have been the breaking point, namely, the trial, during and since the war, of unrest, disorder inter-religious conflict and sometimes even anarchical outbreaks. For this the British officers and their Indian colleagues and subordinates are alike to be congratulated.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"RES JUDICATA."

ARREARS OF RENT DUE UNDER A KOWL.

Nilaji Moroba Nailk (Original Plaintiff.)
vs.
Trimbak Ramchandra Naik (Original defendants.)

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr P. J. Taleyarkhan, District Judge of Thana who revised the decree of the trial Court.

The facts material to the case have been given in the following judgment of their Lordships:—

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice observed:—

"The plaintiff and defendants Nos. 1 to 30 in this suit were Inamdars of the Sherkati village of Anjur in the Bhiwandi Taluka, Thana District. They filed this suit to recover from defendants Nos. 31 to 34 six years' arrears of rent alleged to be due under a Kowl of 1853 passed by the then Inamdars to the predecessors-in-title of these defendants after deducting therefrom: (1) the amount of assessment paid by them and (2) a 1/12th share of the rent on account of their purchase of the interest of one of the Inamdars.

There can be no doubt that if the defendants are persons at present liable to comply with the terms of the Kowl, the decree of the trial Court which allowed the plaintiff's claim is correct. But as in a previous suit filed in 1910 by the plaintiff on this same Kowl, plaintiff obtained a decree for the rent payable under it, unless defendants can get rid of the decision in that suit, their defence is clearly barred by doctrine *of res judicata*.

The lower Appellate Court reversed the decree of the trial Court on the grounds that the defendants, in spite of the decree of the previous suit in 1910 could rely upon Section 217 of the Land Revenue Code, and that as the Survey Settlement had been introduced in this village, the holders of the land in question had the same rights as holders of any unalienated village.

"MIGHT AND OUGHT" DOCTRINE.

Now the question is whether this contention which the defendants in the previous suit might have raised ought to have been raised in contesting the plaintiff's claim. That is a question which can only be answered on the evidence and in the circumstances of the particular case. It is impossible to lay down any general principle which can bind this Court to come to a conclusion on that question, and the decision in other cases where the Courts have decided that particular contentions before them need not necessarily have been raised in previous litigation cannot be of any assistance to us in answering the question in this suit. We have to consider the plain words of explanation 4 of Section 11. In the suit of 1910, the plaintiff sued on a kowl of 1853. The defendants resisted the claim on the ground that they were not bound by the kowl; that point was decided against them and a decree was passed for the rent claimed. It was held that the kowl was binding although then they were entitled to the provisions of Section 217 of the Land Revenue Code. If they might have taken that point, they certainly ought to have taken it, because if they did not, they became liable to pay the rent under the kowl in terms of the decree passed against them. The object of Section 11 is to prevent multiplicity of suits and to prevent a defendant from resisting a plaintiff's claim by raising fresh points which should have been contested in previous litigation between him and the plaintiff. If the argument of the learned Appellate Judge could be sustained it would have the most disastrous effect on the doctrine of *res judicata*. Then the learned Appellate Judge is of opinion that assuming that the "might and ought" doctrine can be invoked by the plaintiff in the present suit it was clear that Motilal and the contending defendants (who were brought on the record on Motilal's death during the pendency of his appeal) were ignorant of their legal rights at the time, for, if they were aware of these rights it was incredible that they should have failed to rely upon Section 217. The ignorance of a defendant of his legal rights at the time when one suit is contested cannot form an excuse for allowing him to raise in another suit the question regarding his legal rights. Nor am I impressed by the argument that even if it was admitted that defendants were aware of the rights under Section 217, we should deal with the case on the footing that that Section was applicable. That depends entirely upon the facts of the case. Besides the argument is equally possible that the defendants were aware of Section 217 and that they did not think that it would help them in resisting the plaintiff's claim. In my opinion, therefore, this matter is *res judicata* under Explanation 4 of Section 11, and the defendants having once submitted to a decree under the Kowl of 1853 cannot be allowed to raise the defence that they were not bound to pay the rent decreed against them in the previous suit because they are entitled to take advantage of the provisions of Section 217. I think, therefore, the decree of the lower Appellate Court must be set aside and that of the trial Court must be restored with costs throughout."

Mr. Justice Shah delivered a concurring judgement.

Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. P. B. Shingne for the respondents.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN E. AFRICA.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

Speaking at Nottingham, Col. Amery referred to what had already been accomplished in East Africa with regard to cotton and flax growing. He said that there were immense possibilities for commercial enterprise in East Africa, where the Government hoped to undertake much geological and agricultural research. He believed that the time would come when German eviction from East Africa would present more enduring result than any changes in the map of Europe.

A second officer belonging to the Royal Air Force has been arrested by Calcutta C. I. D. at Jamalpur for having, as alleged, issued two cheque for one thousand rupees each which were dishonoured when presented. (A. P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's Races at Mahalaxmi:—

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Roubaix 9-12, Western Wave 9-4, Not Much 9-4, Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-2, St Quin 9-2, William the Bean 9-1, Aleli 8-13, Simon's Choice 8-12, Verge 8-11, Crenides 8-5, Splendid Spur 8-2, Monteith 8-1, Dorania 8-1, Senparison 8-0, Violinist 8-0, Good Health 8-0, Brendan 7-13, Waynflete 7-13, Calder Vale 7-12, Treddle 7-11, Cally 7-11, On Leave 7-11, Belvedere 7-11, Red Quill 7-10, Love Glass 7-6, Christmas Holiday 7-5, Ardvreck 7-5, Fitzclarence 7-5, Plaxtol 7-3, Piccolo 7-2, Atrocity 7-0, Eager To 7-0, Quite Dark 6-12, Pourboire 6-12.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Belvedere 9-10, Owen Roe 9-9, Liberty 9-6, Fitzclarence 9-2, Floreal 8-10, Atrocity 8-10, Cahir Lass 8-8, Quite Dark 8-8, Dori 8-5, Mossley 8-4, Royal Jewel 8-1, Belle Syme 7-13, Fleurbaix 7-13, Glass Rock 7-12, Beggar Prince 7-10, Renette 7-6, Whit Week 7-5, Allensmore 7-1, Winnie B 7-1, White Poppy 7-0, Jadoo 6-12, Box O'Tricks 6-10.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Divide 9-10, Viola 9-8, Verres 9-2, Woorali 9-0, Crushed Glass 9-0, Catchup 8-10, Fussy 8-8, Tagamor 8-6, Stellite 8-5, Somali 8-4, Royal Band 8-3, Pine Tree 7-13, Cymar 7-12, Summer's Joy 7-11, Dialect 7-10, Mirabelle 7-5, Lucky Queen 7-2, Barto 7-1, Nerissa 7-1, Roi Grison 7-1, She She 6-13, Walhachin 6-10.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Galway Gate 10-12, Crenides 9-12, Viola 9-0, Piccolo 8-4, Floreal 8-2, Catchup 8-1, Cahir Lass 8-0, Stellite 7-11, Mossley 7-10, Cracknel 7-9, Lady Cleopatra 7-8, Like Magic 7-8, Huon River 7-8, Dialect 7-7, Whit Week 7-4, Lace 7-0, White Simon 6-10, Bathurst 6-10, Warburton 6-9, Ampanda 6-9, Whit Monday 6-9, Milk Maid 6-8, Agneta 6-8, On the Square 6-4.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Archer 9-8, Summer's Joy 9-6, Marcodia 9-2, Heir-at-Law 8-13, Oregon Pine 8-13, Gold Reef 8-12, King's Own 8-9, Maiden Palm 8-9, Sugarey Sam 8-8, Lucky Queen 8-7, Roi Grison 8-6, Claim A 8-6, She She 8-4, Rock Ferry 8-3, White Poppy 7-13, Trexidella 7-12, Ragazzo 7-10, Mim 7-9, Another Night 7-6, Final Proof 7-6, Troop Leader 7-2.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Like Magic 9-8, Beggar Prince 9-5, St Agnes Eve 9-0, Japanese Pine 9-0, Whit Week 8-13, Simon Grab 8-10, Elyra 8-9, Gavrelle 8-9, Nerissa 8-7, Allensmore 8-7, Zea 8-6, White Bell 8-5, Tourney 8-4, South Star 8-1, Kaloolah 7-13, Footman 7-13, My Patsey 7-9, White Simon 7-9, Look Out 7-7, Oxcroft 7-4.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 10-0, Krushan 9-10, Dartmoor 9-5, Anaiza 9-3, Red Cross 9-2, Mentor 8-12, Cessation 8-11, Khundil 8-11, Mandil 8-10, Warminster 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-5, Union Jack 8-5, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-5, Karikata 8-5, Shahzada 8-2, Tipperary 8-2, Rose Hill 8-1, Hakum 8-0, Dilawar 8-0, Trade Mark 8-0, Benares 7-12, Waabil 7-12, Chieftain 7-11, Paladin 7-10, Dunbar 7-8, Nevermind 7-8, Anxious 7-5, Gold King 7-5, Khalian 7-5, Kitchener 7-5, Fury 7-4, Quantity 7-3, Huntsman 7-2, Glencoe 7-0, Amir Aswad 7-0.

Forfeits due if not struck out by 4 p.m. today, February 24.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 24th February 1921.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

Roubaix 9/12 Western Wave 9/4 Not Much 9/4; Poignant 9/4, Quarryman 9/2, St. Quin 9/2, Aleli 8/13, Simon's Choice 8/12 Verge 8/11 Splendid Spur 8/2 Dorania 8/1, Senparison 8/0, Violinist 8/0, Good Health 8/0, Brendan 7/13, Waynflete 7/13; Calder Vale 7/12 Cally 7/11 On Leave 7/11, Red Quill 7/10, Love Glass 7/6, Christmas Holiday 7/6 Ardvreck 7/5, Fitzclarence 7/5 Plaxtol 7/3 Piccolo 7/2, Eager To 7/0 Quite Dark 6/12, Pourboire 6/12.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Belvedere 9/10, Owen Roe 9/9, Liberty 9/6 Fitzclarence 9/2, Floreal 8/10, Atrocity 8/10 Cahir Lass 8/8 Quite Dark 8/8 Dori 8/5, Mossley 8/5 Royal Jewel 8/1, Belle Syme 7/13 Fleurbaix 7/13 Glass Rock 7/12 Renette 7/6 Whit Week 7/5 Allensmore 7/1 Jadoo 6/12 Box O'Tricks 6/10.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Divide 9/10, Verres 9/2 Woorali 9/0 Crushed Glass 9/0 Tagamor 8/6 Somali 8/4 Royal Band 8/3, Pine Tree 7/13 Cymar 7/12 Summer's Joy 7/11 Dialect 7/10 Mirabelle 7/5 Barto 7/1 Nerissa 7/1, She She 6/13.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Galway Gate 10/12 Crenides 9/12 Viola 9/0 Piccolo 8/4, Catchup 8/1 Cracknel 7/9, Huon River 7/8, Whit Week 7/4 Lace 7/0 Bathurst 6/10 Warburton 6/9 Agneta 6/8.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 Furlongs 65 yards.

Archer 9/8 Summer's Joy 9/6 Heir-at-Law 8/13 Oregon Pine 8/13, Gold Reef 8/12 King's Own 8/9 Maiden Palm 8/9 Sugarey Sam 8/8 Lucky Queen 8/7 Roi Grison 8/6 Rock Ferry 8/3 White Poppy 7/13 Trexidella 7/12 Ragazzo 7/10 Mim 7/9 Another Night 7/6 Final Proof 7/6 Troop Leader 7/2.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Div. II. Distance 7 Furlongs 65 yards.

Like Magic 9/8, Beggar Prince 9/5 St. Agnes Exe 9/0, Japanese Pine 9/0 Whit Week 8/13 Simon Grab 8/10 Elyra 8/9 Gavrelle 8/9, Nerissa 8/7 Allensmore 8/7 Zea 8/6 White Bell 8/5, Tourney 8/4 Kaloolah 7/13, Footman 7/13 My Patsey 7/9 White Simon 7/9 Look Out 7/7 Oxcroft 7/4.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT CUP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Krushan 9/10;	**Dartmoor 9/5**	**Anaiza**	**9/3**
Red Cross 9/2	Mentor 8/12	Cessation	8/11
Khundil 8/11	Mandil 8/10	Warminster	8/7
Ferry Boat 8/5	Union Jack 8/5	Shahzada	8/2
Tipperary 8/2	Rose Hill 8/1	Hakum	8/0
Dilawar 8/0	Trade Mark 8/0	Waabil	7/12
Chieftain 7/11	Dunbar 7/8	Nevermind	7/8
Anxious 7/5	Gold King 7/5	Kitchener	7/5
Fury 7/4	Quantity 7/3	Huntsman	7/2
Glencoe 7/0	Amir Aswad 7/0.		

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlons 41 yards

Vagrant 7/8, Limerick 9/0, Aflatoon 8/2, Kooleb 8/2 Moored 8/2 Musroor 7/12, Faris 9/0, Monarch 9/0, Hoomayun 8/10, Faisal 7/8 Firjah 8/6 Vulcan 9/0, Trafalgar 9/0, Eagle 8/6, Tartar 9/0, Mikado 9/0; Rainfall 9/0 and Romeo 8/10.

A Royal Air Force officer who was arrested last week on charge of cheating a Calcutta firm by giving bogus cheque was charged on Tuesday before the Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused who gave his name as Captain R. A. White, was remanded on bail but rearrested on two further complaints of a similar nature. (A. P.)

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, Feb. 24.)

A temporary appointment has been created since February 7 in the Political Department of the Secretariat for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem and Captain C. P. Hancock is appointed to hold it.

Mr. Taharilal Jivanram Derasari, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough for six months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from the 30th May 1921, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination with furlough on average salary and is permitted to prefix the annual Summer Vacation, subject to the condition that the total period of holidays, vacation, privilege leave and furlough on average salary should not exceed eight months.

The appointed of Mr. A. H. S. Acton, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, is cancelled.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, is granted from the date of relief privilege leave for five months and twelve days in combination with furlough for six months and sixteen days.

A temporary appointment has been created of Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of four months, and to appoint Mr. A. F. Clarke to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. W. Pryde, Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred.

A temporary appointment of a Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem has been created with effect from February 15th, 1920 for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., Assistant Coollector of Poona, is granted, with effect from 12th February 1921, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days combined with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence to eighteen months.

Mr. Framroze Jamshedji Master is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture with effect from 1st April 1921 vice Mr. K. H. Gokhale, retired.

Mr. J. H. Unerkar is appointed to act as Veterinary Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay on probation for six months with effect from 4th February 1921.

The grant to Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Nusik Sub-Division, of privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough for six months with effect from 25th March 1921, is cancelled.

The designation of the appointment of Superintending Engineer, Projects Division, Development Directorate, held by Captain A. F. MacDonald Clark, altered to Superintending Engineer, No. 3 Project Division, Development Directorate.

Mr. T. A. Pereira to appointed an Assistant Engineer in No. 3 Project Division of the Development Directorate, with effect from the 8th February 1921.

A license to solemnise marriages is hereby granted to Mr. H. R. Coventry of the Australian Disciples of Christ Mission.

The Reverend R. L. Wormald is appointed as Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, as a temporary measure, and thereafter to be Chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshwar.

Mr. J. R. Allan, Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, is granted privilage leave in advance for the period of overstayal from the 18th November 1920 to 26th November 1920.

Mr. S. M. Gazdar is appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department on probation for two years with effect from the 15th February 1921.

Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for six months in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for two months with effect from the 1st April 1921 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 1st March 1921.

The following appointments have been made:—

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L.M. and S., on relief, to be Civil Surgeon, Broach. Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. and S., on relief, to be substantive *pro tempore* Civil Surgeon, Kaira. Assistant Surgeon D. J. Asana, L.M. and S., continuing to act there until Assistant Surgeon Merchant returns from leave.

IMPROVEMENT OF CABLE SERVICES.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PACIFIC CABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 24.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union, the Chairman, Mr. Robert Donald, remarked on the great improvement with regard to cable services generally. He laid stress on the importance of an additional Pacific cable although they had not yet had many complaints regarding the Australian services. He was not satisfied with the promises with regard to India whose press services were badly dislocated.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Aid for Discharged Prisoners Society, Madras, held in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, members of the Executive Committee were appointed. Dewan Bahodur Keshav Pillay is the President of the Committee. It was resolved to take steps to register the Society.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT AND NANKANA TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

The first business meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day, Mr. Butler presiding. Before proceeding with the business of the Council the President read the following message from his Excellency the Governor:—

"With the permission of the President, I desire to send to the members of the Legislative Council a short message in connection with the recent terrible event at Nankana Sahib. I shall not now detail what happened there as my Government have taken steps to have the public fully informed of what they themselves know in connection with the tragedy. Nor shall I venture at this stage to allocate blame, as the whole matter is under police investigation and will shortly, we hope, be placed before a court of law. I myself went yesterday with the members of the Executive Council and Ministers to see the site of the outrage. We felt deeply the horror of the tragedy which has been enacted. Government, having secured order at the shrine by show of military force, has placed it in the hands of a Sikh committee and has initiated a searching police inquiry in which I am glad to say several leading Sikh gentlemen have given and are continuing to give valuable help. The case is one of much difficulty, but the province can rest assured every effort will be made to conduct a full and impartial inquiry and to bring offenders to justice. I wish to convey to the members of the Council and through them to the relatives and friends of the Sikh victims my sincere sympathy in the face of the terrible occurrence."

COUNCIL'S MESSAGE.

The President asked the Council whether he had permission of the members to inform the Governor that the Council appreciated the way in which his Excellency had taken it into his confidence in this matter at the first opportunity open to him and to publicly express the sympathy of the members with the relatives of those who had perised innocently in the tragedy. The members signified their assent.

The Council then proceeded with the list of business before the meeting. The Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Messrs. King, Casson and Uttam Chand took the oath of allegiance. The last named member who took his oath in Urdu had to be dictated to by the Secretary of the Council.

At the question time, replying to Lala Ganpat Rai, Sir John Maynard said that Government did not intend to withdraw the Seditious Meetings Act from all the districts to which it has been applied until inflamatory speeches and incitement to violence were likely to cease.

DY. PRESIDENT AND HIS SALARY.

After interpellations were over the Council proceeded with the election of Deputy President. Three names have been nominated by the Council, one having withdrawn votes were taken for the other two with the result that Sardar Mehta Singh was declared duly elected Deputy President of the Council.

Sir John Maynard then introduced the Deputy President's salary bill which was taken into consideration and passed after some discussion. An amendment moved by a member, fixing the salary to Rs. 3,000 per annum was rejected.

Sir John Maynard the moved the following resolution:—

"This Council resolves that the salary to be paid to each Council Secretary, who shall be appointed under the provisions of Section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act, shall be as follows.—For each budget session a sum of Rs. 2,000, for every other session a sum of Rs. 1,000. An animated discussion followed and several members objected to four Council Secretaries with such high salaries. Mian Deliram Beli Ram moved an amendment to the effect that the salary be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per annum independently of the number of sessions. Several members supported the amendment, which was carried and the original motion was lost.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES AT NEW YORK.

AFTER DETENTION IN QUARANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

New York.—Sir Auckland Geddes has landed after a delay of several hours in the quarantine owing to the stringent anti-typhus precautions.

THE TREATY OF SEVRES.

DELEGATES MEET IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. Feb. 24.

The British, French, Italian and Japanese delegates met in a conference at Downing Street this morning and exchanged views regarding the Treaty of Sevres. They invited the Turkish delegates to attend the meeting to-morrow but owing to illness of Tewfik Pasha who is confined to bed with chi l the Turkish problem may not be considered before Thursday. Greek General N. Maglinse and Colonel Theumis accompanied by a Belgian delegate attended during the conference.

It is understood that the Greek army is scarcely able to undertake a succe sful adventure in Anatolia without allied aid and M. Briand is strongly averse to the removal of allied embargo against the Greeks and is at present raising foreign loans.

BRITISH INDEBTEDNES TO U.S

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m. Feb. 24.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir W. H. Davison with regard to the British Government's indebtedness to the United States in connection with which Sir W. Davison stated that a very common misapprehension existed. Mr. Chamberlain said that a sum of five hundred million dolars which the British and the French repaid in Autumn was raised by them on New York market. The United States never loaned anything before entering the war. M. Chamberlain expressed an opinion that Britain would not have found it necessary to borrow from the United States at all if she had not had to meet the allied calls for assistance.

AMERICAN NAVAL SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m. Feb. 24.

A message from St. Augustine, Florida, states that President Harding has chosen Mr. Edwin Denby of Michigan as Secretary of the Navy.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF PUNJAB AND U. P. VILLAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

In connection with the opening of the British Industries fair at the White City the exhibit of arts and crafts of the villages in the Punjab and the United Provinces organised by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industries is being favourably commented on.

POLAND AND FRANCE

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

Paris.—The terms of the agreement between Poland and France were signed on Saturday. It is officially announced that four clauses provide for cooperation on the questions of foreign policy and in the spirit of the peace treaties and conformity with the Covenant of League of Nations, mutual support in economic matters and joint action in defence of territories if either are unprovokedly attacked.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

It is understood that the Textile Industrial Council at Bradford is immediately proceeding to notify the reduction of wages throughout the whole of the textile industry in proportion to the recent reduction in the cost of living.

The inauguaral ceremony of the restoration operations of Kurekshetra, the holy tank of the Hindus at Thaneswar was performed on the 17th February by His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa in the presence of a vast concourse of people and a distinguished assembly of visitors

PEPS

provide the throat and chest with a powerful and efficient safeguard against sudden colds and chills. At night, or whenever you encounter a change of temperature dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth. The Peps *air-like* medicines are *breathed* into the chest and lungs and give comfort and strength; they purify the air you breathe and destroy infectious germs. Free from drugs Peps are ideal in the throat, chest and lung troubles of young and old.

Get a bottle of Peps to-day. Rs.1 of all medicine vendors, or from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. LP. 188

India's PINE-AIR CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS & CHILLS

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LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

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Insist on having ROSE'S.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions. continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

Cut Me Out.

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA, BENGAL I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet, it tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

WHO ENCOURAGES THE BEGGARS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published in "The Chronicle" dated the 9th instant a letter sent to the President of the Bombay Corporation by Bai Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta. In that letter Bai Ratanbai writes that "from 50 to 100 beggars live on the road side near the Bhuleshwar Market and cause great inconvenience to passers-by; that most of these people are suffering from some disease or other; and that their congregating together near a market where vegetables, fruit, milk etc., are being sold is a prolific cause of spreading infectious diseases through flies among the people of the city; that the collection of these beggars is also a source of great harm to the boys and girls attending the Municipal School on the Market premises as the children play on the spot where these beggars sit during the recess hours."

It is a good sign of the time that people now realise the evil results of the beggar nuisance. The part of the city regarding which Bai Ratanbai writes has become a beggars' home for a number of years. This place was visited several times by the volunteers of the Bombay Beggars Relief committee and the report of a recent visit is published by Mr. W. B. Manley, Secretary of that committee. Though at the time of every visit the volunteers could pick up some dangerously sick and helpless beggars, there was a large number of able-bodied beggars whom the volunteers could not remove. The volunteers were told that most of these beggars come there late at night and go out early in the morning. There are some other places in Bombay such as Mumbadevi, Madhavbag, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi and others which is rendezvous of the able-bodied Hindu beggars. Anybody desirous of ascertaining for himself the actual state of the beggars should visit these places and he will find that 99 per cent. of these are able-bodied beggars. They spoil water of the tanks in front of the temples by taking baths and wash their dirty clothes in it. Their presence is mainly responsible for the insanitary condition of our temples. Besides, they cheat people under various religious pretexts every day by using different tricks and have become a menace to the public health for various reasons of which only some are described by Bai Ratanbai. These Hindu beggars live chiefly in the localities mentioned above for the obvious reason that they get lavish alms there. Besides getting food in the Annashatras and Sadavartas sweats are daily distributed to them by rich Hindu merchants. This being more than sufficient to maintain them, they are able easily to own a considerable amount of cash either to indulge in luxuries and vices or to send to their families in the mofussil. Thus in these hard days they find it easier to follow this profession than doing any honest work for their maintenance.

This state of beggars cannot be allowed to continue any longer. If we really want to put an end to the mendicancy, we must as our first duty in that connection, request those people who are encouraging beggary, to stop their indiscriminate alms. If these people have really any sympathy at heart for the beggars they should send in their contributions directly to the secretary, Bombay Beggars' relief Committee, which under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, is doing excellent work for the dying and helpless beggars in Bombay. if they will go on helping able-bodied beggars blindly and will ask other people to stop beggar nuisance it is impossible for anybody to do it. It is true that the number of beggars is daily increasing and they are helped without least trouble being taken to see whether they have any reason to beg. But how can under these circumstances the beggar nuisance be stopped?

The beggar question is one which requires cooperation of all. The Municipal Corporation, a representative body of the citizens responsible for the sanitary conditions of the city, must help the cause. The Government too must come forward voluntarily with the necessary legislations to help the people. But if even both the Government and the Corporation take up the question and the people who are solely responsible for increasing beggar nuisance keep themselves aloof from the work the beggar problem will remain still unsolved. It can be seen from Bai Ratanbai's letter referred to above, that the consequences of the beggar nuisance are felt by those who are daily helping the beggars to carry on their profession and if they will improve their methods of helping the beggars and will cooperate with the Government and the Corporation the beggar nuisance can be easily put an end to.—Yours, etc.

P. G. NAIK.
Lifeworker, Social Service League.

"INDIANS FRIST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am at a loss to know why Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta should have singled out Goans and Parsis in his concluding address at the meeting held yesterday in connection with the Duke's visit as those who are welcoming the Duke in Bombay. His words meant that only Goans and Parsis were giving a welcome to the Duke whereas the Hindus and Mahomedans were united in their boycott of the visit. It pains me very much to hear Mr. Mehta say such things to an excited audience and thus embitter them against these two communities. But after all, is this true? Was the "loyal welcome" given to the Duke by Goans and Parsis alone? Were there no Hindu and Mahomedan in the midst of the "Welcomists?" Why should our leaders thus wilfully blind themselves to the true facts? Why should they thus meanly raise the hatred of our Hindu and Mahomedan brethren against Goans and Parsis? It is a sad reflection that Mr. Mehta could not rise above pettiness and tell his audience what they should do. Does Mr. Jamnadas Mehta mean to say that Goans and Parsis as a whole are in favour of or actively want to welcome the Duke? Does it mean that because a few or a large number of Goans or Parsis take it into their head to welcome the Duke that those who are against welcoming him should be belittled? I am one of those Goans who are against any welcome being accorded to the Duke and I am sure there are many who are of my way of thinking. So are there a large number of Parsis who likewise are against giving any welcome to him. Surely they should not be branded as traitors to the country because some of their countrymen go about welcoming the Duke. There were many Hindus and Mahomedans who went to welcome the Duke and who took an active part in the "loyal welcome." There were Hindus and Mahomedans who could to their eternal shame go to an address to the Duke. There were Hindus and Mahomedans at the Victoria Terminus to welcome the Duke and who will welcome and praise and applaud the Duke till he leaves the shores of India. Then why should Mr. Mehta single out Goans and Parsis as those welcoming the Duke? Had he no eyes to see the Hindus, Mahomedans, Jains, Mahrattas, Gujrathis, and others who were welcoming the Duke to their everlasting shame? Had he no eyes to see these diverse peoples? Only Goans and Parsis could he see! I am sorry dear Editor, for writing so excitedly, but I am sure you will excuse me. Let me ask you not to raise one community against another. Let not hatred be in the hearts of Indians. We are Indians first and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Goans, etc., afterwards.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. A'SONSA.

POSTAL VAGARIE'S

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the postmen came yesterday to our Laundry and chucked two Bills of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd., addressed to:—

(1) P. Kalidas, Esq., Contractor Building, Charni Road, Bombay, and (2) Gopal Subarao, Charni Road, opp. Prathuna Samaj, Bombay. Will the proper gentlemen concerned receive same at our office.—Yours, etc.,

THE IDEAL LAUNDRY CO.,
Girgaum.
Bombay, Feb. 19.

REBATE OF DUTY ON HIDES.

(From Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Under a notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, dated 3rd April, 1920, a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on raw hides and skins, exported to destinations within the Empire, is allowed on the execution by the exporter of a bond guaranteeing payment of the remainder of the duty. In the event of failure to produce within six months from the date of shipment a certificate from an authority designated for the purpose, shewing that the raw hides or skins had been delivered to a tanner within the Empire and in view of the present position of the trade, the Government of India have instructed the Collectors of Customs to allow exporters of raw hides and skins, shipped to destinations within the British Empire since September 1919, two years from the date of shipment within which to produce the prescribed certificates.

LEPER SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Bengal Government have been considering the possibility of building a leper settlement. The Rev. Frank Oldrieve Secretary for India for the Mission to Lepers, offered to Government rupees fifty thousand, promised by a European businessman of Calcutta, who desires his name not to be published. This amount will go to purchase land. Rai Onkar Mull Jatia donated twenty-five thousand, and the Calcutta Royal Turf Club two thousand towards the building fund in the leper settlement, where one thousand lepers will be accommodated. Still four and a half lakhs are needed to complete the scheme.

A Calcutta message dated February 22 says:—Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shiling three and three-eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven sixteen pence.

OFFICER CONVICTED FOR CHEATING.

CAPTAIN HAMPTON RECEIVES 12 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice presided over the criminal sessions for the trial of Captain L. C. Hampton who was charged with forging a station order and obtaining payment of Rs. 8,230 from Bareilly treasury and also for attempting to obtain by means of another station order a sum of Rs. 3,400. The accused was defended by Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. H. C. Desanges of Bareilly. The accused pleaded guilty to all the three charges.

Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate addressing court said it was a serious case of fraud and briefly related the facts. The accused forged a station order payable to Captain TMartin for Rs. 8,320 and purporting to be signed by Captain Vickers The treasury officer paid the amount in the ordinary course. A few days after the accused presented another order for Rs. 3,400 but as the first fraud had been discovered it was not paid. The accused disappeared but was arrested at Chandansi with Rs. 3,000.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused made a statement in the course of which he said he got his commission in 1917, saw services in Mesopotamia and the Frontier and attained the rank of Captain. He was finally demobilised in 1920. He drew a gratuity which was spent in paying off debts. Accused went on to say that he applied for employment everywhere but without success. He was 23 years old and got married in March 1920. Owing to his wife's condition and for setting up house in Bareilly he required money and also to meet further debts. He had nowhere to turn for money and in desperation he committed the first fraud and made an attempt a second time because he found it so easy to get the first amount. Accused then described what he did with the balance of money which was to pay debts etc.

Mr. Alston said they had Rs. 3,000 more left which they were willing to hand over. He also said accused had a good previous record and had been mentioned in despatches. The Chief Justice in passing orders said accused took a wise course in pleading guilty and also in refunding the money thus making restitution to the full extent of his power. His Lordship then commented on the defective system of paying station orders which facilitated crime. The accused, a young man, had been to Mesopotamia, had been mentioned in despatches and did service subsequently on the Frontier, he was a married man without work and faced with difficulties which prompted crime but that was no excuse. However it had to be considered. His Lordship sentenced the accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of forgery and cheating and a concurrent sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of an attempt in the second case.

DISAPPEARANCE OF RUPEE NOTES.

7,049 FOUND ON STEAMER STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

On arrival here of the steamer Angora from Rangoon, where it was reported last week 16,000 one rupee notes had been stolen from the strongroom, the ship was searched by the police and 7,049 of the notes bearing missing numbers were discovered, secreted in various parts of the vessel.

CRUSADE AGAINST LIQUOR AND ALCOHOLS

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 23.

An important resolution, admitted for discussion in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, stands against the name of Mr. Revsukh, nominated member for the depressed classes, who urges the Government to take steps to put a stop to the sale, manufacture, and consumption of liquor and alcohols and intoxicating drugs within a period of one year, except for medical purposes.

A resolution regarding the same by Babu Shankar Prasad Misir urges the abolition of sale, manufacture and consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs within one year so far as local Government are concerned.

Another resolution by Mr. Yunus urges the appointment of a committee to suggest ways and means for the reduction of sale, manufacture and consumption within the control of local Government with a view to the ultimate abolition within a period of five years.

About 300 labourers of the Herman Engineering Works, Karachi, downed tools on 22nd February owing to the refusal of the Management to pay the promised increase in wages. The manager pursuaded the workmen to return to work, but to no avail.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEM.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the U. P. Council today Babu Narayan Das of Muttra moved that the Jumna Railway Bridge, Mutra (B. B. and C. I.) be freed from toll.

Mr. Porter said that Government was enquiring if it could meet the demands of the Railway and abolish the toll. The mover pressed for a division, but his motion was lost by a large majority.

Babu Chail Beharis Kapur's resolution that Government should open joint Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries at the headquarters of at least half a dozen districts (Bareilly being one of them) and lay before the Council a report of their progress was supported by several members.

Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan replying said the Government had Rs. 20,000 which it intended to spend on this provided a well thought out scheme was put forward. He wished it to be understood however that Government could not favour five or six different systems of medicine. Government realised there was a large demand for these indigeous systems. The resolution was withdrawn.

QUALIFICATION FOR SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra moved that till the final decision concerning the establishment of a chief court for Oudh be arrived at early steps be taken to so amend the Oudh Courts Act 1891 as to provide for hearing of cases by a bench of two judges. The Raja of Mahmudabad replying for the Government said that the question raised could only be settled when the larger question about the status of the Judicial Commissioner's court was settled. The motion was withdrawn on assurance that there was no delay due to the local government's action.

A resolution to the effect that Government should not appoint any person as honorary or special magistrate unless he had either previously passed a recognised examination in criminal law and law of evidence or before his appointment he expressed his willingness to sit for a prescribed departmental examination in the above subjects and further that in the event of his failure to pass the said examination within two years of his appointment his magistrial powers be withdrawn of which notice had been given by Chail Behari Kapur was withdrawn. The Council adjourned to 1st March.

PENALTY FOR INDIRECT PURCHASES.

KARACHI MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the Karachi Sundries Merchants Association on Sunday the following resolution was passed. "No member of the Association should purchase by private sale unless the seller gives it in writing that the goods belong to him or to the maker and are not sold on account of any dealer. Any one giving a clue of indirect purchase at an auction or at a private sale shall be rewarded with a prize of 25 per cent. of the amount realized as penalty by the Association.

A DIVINE HEALING MISSION.

DEAF, DUMB AND CRIPPLES RUSH FOR CURE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

Under the auspices of Metropolitan and assisted by local clergy, divine healing mission has been conducted by Mr. J. M. Hickson at Christ Church since Monday last. Thousands of people of all communities have flocked to the Church ranging from the wealthiest to the poorest, the majority being Indians. Worst cases are put in front and stretchers are placed near the altar when there is room. Boy scouts are in attendance carrying in the stretcher cases. Yesterday fifty blind persons went for healing, also many cripples with distorted limbs and deaf and dumb. The following two cases are reported. In one fever broke and the person recovered, and in another a person who had been forbidden for weeks walked for the first time immediately after the visit.

A NEW MARATHI DAILY.

The Lokamanya Tilak Publishing Co. Ltd. has recently been floated with a capital of 3 lakhs by some eminent men of this Presidency. They will start a Marathi daily and call it "The Lokamanya", under the editorship of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, late editor of the "Kesari." The policy of the paper will be (1) to demand Swaraj for India, (2) to secure the advancement of Indians as a nation, and (3) to support the just rights of Labour and to ameliorate their social and economic condition.

A Saharanpore message says:—Hafiz Ghulam Nabi and Chaudhari Abdul Majid refused census work, and were fined Rs. 45 each. Both refused payment and were sent to jail for one month each.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Association United Provinces, Mr. Justice Walsh, of the Allahabad High Court, was elected President of the Association.

The 4th Annual Sessions of the Maheswari Mahasabha will be held on the 23, 24, and 25 of April 1921 at Akola.

The second Ratnagiri District Conference will be held at Chiplun on the 31st March and 1st and 2nd of April 1921. Shrujut Gangadhavrao Deshpande will preside.

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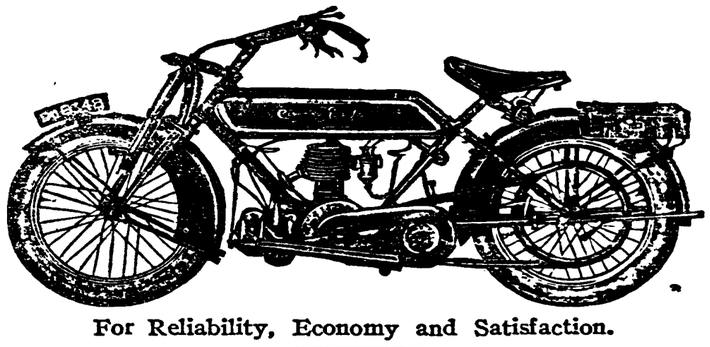

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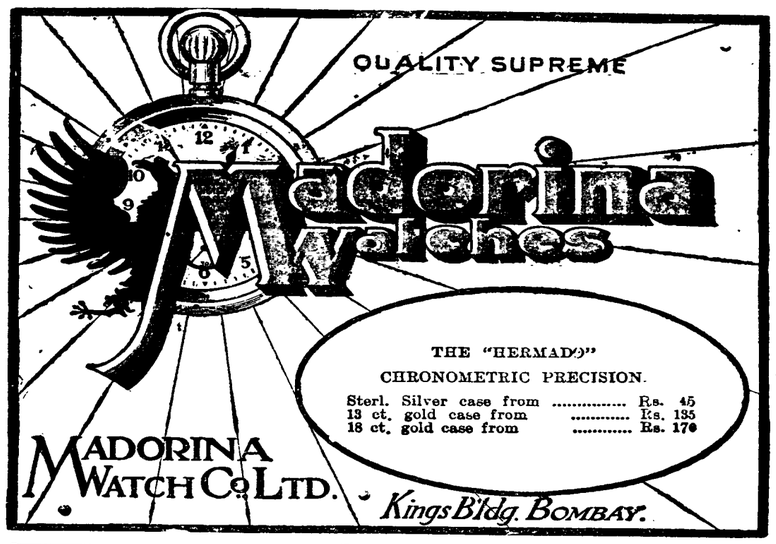
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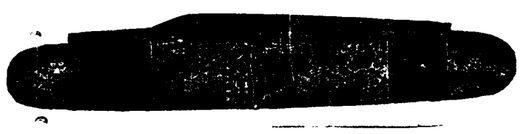

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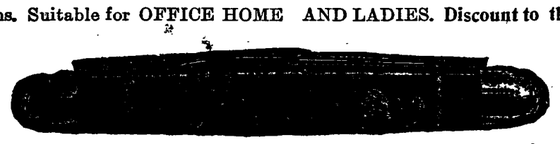

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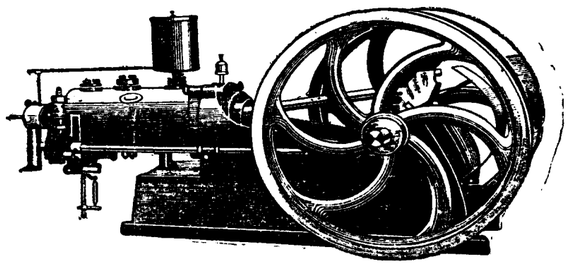

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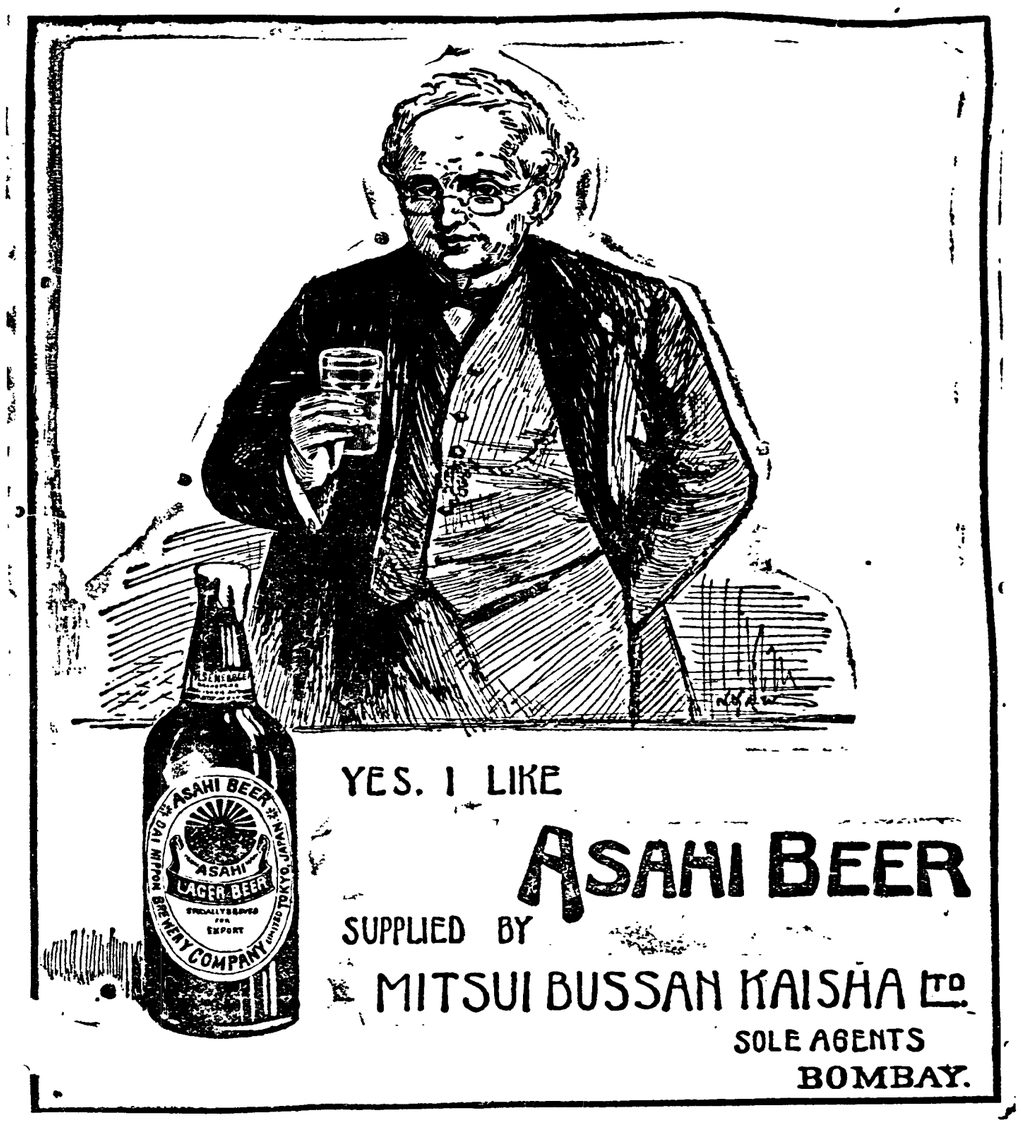

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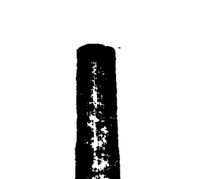

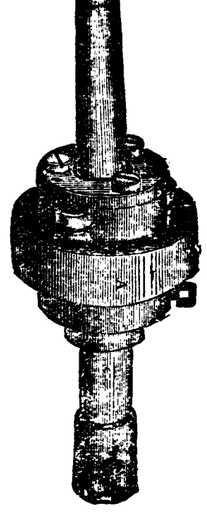

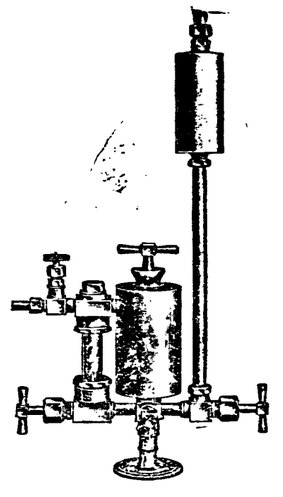

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